

ARMY



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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SOCIETY.

WE are sorry to see, in the columns of an able contemporary, a disuasive against the scheme now under successful prosecution, of forming a "Society of the Army of the Potomac," similar to the Societies of the Armies of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland, of the Ohio, and of Georgia, which lately convened at Chicago.

The paper in question says that the task will be "one somewhat difficult;" and adds, as the reason:

There was, from the beginning to the end of its history, a constant conflict, and claims of rivalry of pretensions, among the officers of the Potomac Army, which did not exist in any other department, and these had a good deal to do with the comparative lack of success which attended its efforts. It will not be easy, we apprehend, to induce forgetfulness of all these dissensions among the surviving officers, or to create among them such a harmony of feeling as prevails elsewhere and is essential to the success of such an organization as the one proposed.

We incline to think that the facts regarding the "claims of rivalry of pretensions among the officers of the Potomac Army" are somewhat overstated. That there was a more constant displacement of commanders with this than with other armies, is very true; but the dissatisfaction thereby caused, and the bitter feelings engendered, were not merely against the Army itself. Hence it is not indispensable to "induce forgetfulness" of any subjects of temporary dissensions, before forming a Society of its surviving officers. What was disagreeable and bitter in experience and memory has gone by: what remains is glorious in association, and honorable to recall. The Army of the Potomac has outlived administrations, changes of commanders, and the war itself; nor can any personal difficulties dim the lustre of its great fame.

We may go farther. We say that such a Society could afford to do without those officers (if any there are) who are more bent on fostering old enmities than on cultivating and strengthening old friendships. The object of the Society is to recall what is noble and worthy of memory and pleasant to revive, with each annual occurrence of its celebration. If there be officers who think more of the grudges than of the glories connected with the service, surely they would add nothing by their presence. But, for ourselves, we entertain no such suspicion. We recognize all, though we mention nothing of what our contemporary hints at. But we believe that the magic of the name of the Army of the Potomac towers above all, and will be irresistible.

Time is a great healer of trouble. There were many heart-burnings in days gone which are quieted now, even as there were terrible nights and exhausting days, cold, hunger, peril, pain, weariness almost unto death, on the long march in the cheerless bivouac, or in the mortal struggle of the battle-field, which seem now, in the hue of distance, more endurable than they were. A halo of final victory now hangs over the long and toil-

some campaigns, and lends them a sort of enchantment. All that is connected with them daily becomes a greater pride and pleasure to recall, and will so continue, as the days of peace become more wonted and monotonous. And surely comrades in duty and danger, those who shared the same couch laid by mother earth, who trudged in the same marches, who fought side by side under the same flag for our common cause, and gave their blood on common battle-fields, whose memories of the triumphant past are saddened and hallowed by thoughts of old comrades fallen—surely these are not to be forgotten while life lasts.

The truth is that it is a great error to suppose that it is only the triumphs of the Army of the Potomac which endure to its fame. On the contrary, as it is not only the plain sailing, under fair wind, which makes the memory of a voyage, but also the perils of storm nobly endured, so the very trials of this Army are as proud a record as its triumphs. From Donelson to Raleigh, the Western armies had the prestige of continuous victory; but the Army of the Potomac's was the indomitable spirit which even defeat could not subdue. Sometimes badly managed, sometimes unjustly criticised, often cast down, its appropriate epithet was that of Ulysses, the "much-enduring." But it never faltered or "bated one jot of heart or hope." It was itself the nation afield. It succumbed to no shock. The magnificent discipline of its hardened cohorts was tried in fire, and stood the test. From every stern contest it pressed forward, through victory or defeat, to the next.

It was the disciplined valor and steadiness of this army that, at the end of the seven days' battles on the Peninsula, drove the flushed enemy, spent and bleeding, back from Malvern Hill; that, after a series of defeats and disasters that might have demoralized any other army, won the priceless victory of Antietam; that, upon the terrible repulses at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, gained the most decisive battle of the war—the greatest and most illustrious in our history—at Gettysburg; that, finally, ended a campaign tenfold bloodier and more desperate than any other in the war, by forcing its way from the Rapidan to Richmond, and after the double victory of Five Forks and Petersburg, drove the enemy from his capital, pursued and captured entire his main and best army, commanded by his ablest General, and so ended the war. How far this sublime record transcends the pettiness of intrigue or the disappointments of personal ambition, we need not say. Were it only for the memory of its fallen heroes, trebling the record of the dead of any other Army, the annals of this one would be too proud and sacred for personal strife to mar them.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS (of the late Confederacy), has recently been in Athens, (Georgia), we are told, to see if he can conveniently accept the Professorship of History to which he has just been elected by the trustees of the University of Georgia. It is, then, the "Professorship of History" to which he has been called—we were before told, first that it was the professorship of Belles Lettres, and then, by a Cincinnati paper, that it was that of "Bell's Letter." So much the worse, we fear, for the youth of Georgia. Of polite literature Mr. STEPHENS would, from his brilliant talents and his erudition, be a

valuable teacher; but when we learn that he takes the ground that, instead of a rebellion, the late war was one between Sovereign Powers—the essential heresy of secession—we may hardly envy the teachings which the new Professor of History will give to the youth of Georgia on the subject of our war at least.

THE committee having in charge the erection of a monument at Gettysburg, to the memory of the late Major-General John F. Reynolds, have held a number of meetings and made considerable progress. The State of Pennsylvania has given the bronze, and the board of managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery have agreed to pay for the erection of the pedestal; but the committee have not a sufficient amount in cash to complete such a monument as they desire. The design is that of a bronze statue of the general, which is deemed the most appropriate and most acceptable to the subscribers. The committee have but \$7,000 in U. S. Bonds and \$427 in cash, equal at present prices to \$8,000. At a meeting of the committee, held December 3d, it was resolved to make an effort at once to obtain \$2,000 from those who served under General Reynolds, the committee feeling sure that all such will take pleasure in contributing to raise this amount; and we take great pleasure in commending this project to their attention. The committee are J. W. Hofman, chairman, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, No. 9 North Eighth street, Philadelphia; R. Coulter, brevet major-general U. S. Volunteers, late colonel Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Greensburg Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Chapman Biddle, late colonel One Hundred Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, No. 131 South Fifth street, Philadelphia; C. S. Wainwright, treasurer, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers, late chief of Artillery, First Corps, No. 9 East Fourteenth street, New York; T. H. Bache, secretary, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Volunteers, late medical inspector First Corps, No. 233 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. Contributions can be sent to any one of them, or we will take charge of them and see that the amount is forwarded.

SECRETARY Schofield, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, has made the following assignment of officers of the Engineer Corps: Major F. E. Prime will relieve Major M. D. McAlester in the Eighth Light-house District, west of Pearl River; Major J. B. Wheeler is detailed as engineer of light-houses in that part of the Eleventh District embracing Lake Michigan; Colonel J. H. Simpson is detailed as engineer of the Fifth and Sixth Light-house Districts; Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Blunt is detailed as light-house engineer of the Seventh District.

THE latest Washington dispatches assert that Vice-Admiral David D. Porter will be appointed, it is said, Secretary of the Navy, *pro tem.*, and will hold the office until the naval survey, which creates three admirals, is completed and approved. He will thereupon resign and accept one of the three offices so constituted. General Schofield will take position in the Cabinet on the same conditions, and thus the recent projected legislation in the Senate about limiting the number of offices to be held by one person will be avoided in these two particular instances. We are very sure that General Grant has given no such hint of his intentions in this matter, but the guess is certainly a very good one.

PRIVATE advices from Arizona state that Captain H. P. Wade had made a successful scout, dispersing a large band of hostile Indians, destroying their camp, etc. These Indians had been committing many depredations upon the settlers. Captain Wade is the son of the President of the Senate.

THE ARMY.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 1,128, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, giving the allowances of straw for bedding, is amended to read as follows: one hundred pounds per month is allowed for bedding to each horse and mule in public service.

THE commanding officer, post of Jackson Barracks, was ordered, December 29th, to detach Company F, First Infantry, with orders to proceed without delay to Franklin, Parish of St. Mary, La., to remain there until further orders, under special instructions from headquarters.

THE headquarters of the Twenty-ninth Infantry have reached Jefferson, Texas, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Geo. P. Buell in command. Letters received from officers there represent the country to be in a condition of great lawlessness; the people declaring that they have not surrendered, and never intend to.

BREVET Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, U. S. Army, commanding post of Natchez, has offered a reward of two hundred dollars to any party or parties who will apprehend and deliver to the commanding officer of any military post, the body of William T. Hewitt, who escaped from the military guard at Natchez, Mississippi. Said Hewitt was under charge of attempting to murder Geo. C. McKee, Member of Congress, elected at the recent election in Mississippi. Said Hewitt is about five feet ten inches high, florid complexion, front teeth slightly defective, weight about one hundred and fifty pounds, smooth face, eyes greyish. Hewitt, until recently, was County Attorney of Adams County, Mississippi.

THE Roster of troops in the Department of the East for December, shows the following changes since our last publication: To the list of Retired or other Officers on Temporary Special Duty, add Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parke, captain Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, on special duty in Judge-Advocate's office, Department of the East; First Lieutenant J. R. Mullikin, Fourth U. S. Infantry, awaiting orders at Philadelphia, Pa.; and under the head of Quartermaster's Department, First District, change Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, A. Q. M. G., U. S. Army, Philadelphia, to Brevet Colonel F. J. Crilly, captain and quartermaster, Forts Delaware and Mifflin; Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Schnykill, Frankford, and Alleghany Arsenals.

In compliance with the Senate resolution of the 14th ultimo, the Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate a statement as to the number of United States troops employed in connection with the Indian hostilities in protecting the Missouri River traffic and the Union Pacific Railroad, and otherwise policing that region of the country, of which the following is a recapitulation: Number of regular troops employed in guarding and protecting the frontier, 10,691; operating against the Indians and policing the frontier, 6,824; operating against the Indians, 2,119; guarding the Union Pacific Railroad and policing the frontier, 637; guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, 405; guarding the traffic on the Missouri River, 1,852; operating against the Indians, and guarding the Union Pacific Railroad, 3,553. Total Regular troops, 25,601. Add Volunteer troops, 1,213—aggregate, 26,814.

In view of the number of enlisted men being discharged the service, by reason of expiration of their terms of service, the attention of officers is directed to General Orders No. 82, which orders that all officers who sign and deliver discharge papers, instruct the soldier to present them to the chief of the pay district in which he is serving at the time of his discharge, or, if he prefer, to some other designated chief of a pay district; and that the officer then immediately notify, through another channel than the hands of the man discharged, the paymaster designated, of the fact of such discharge, with date, name, regiment, and company of the soldier, as set forth in the papers; no payments be made on discharge papers by any paymaster, except on receipt of such notification, unless he may be otherwise conclusively satisfied of their genuineness, and of the personal identity of the claimant.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows from the camp on the Republican River, Nebraska, November 25, 1868: The Indians having all been driven out of the country—some going north and others south—General Sheridan has ordered General Bradley to report his command to Brevet Major-General Augur for duty. To comply with this, the six companies of the Twenty-seventh Infantry leave to-morrow for Fort McPherson, Nebraska, where they expect orders to proceed to Sherman Barracks, Omaha. The two companies of the Second Cav-

alry left yesterday, for a scout up the north fork of this river, after making which they will proceed direct to Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, reporting upon their arrival to General Augur. Although the duties performed by General Bradley's command have not been of that brilliant nature rendered by frequent actions with the Indians, yet it has performed most valuable and efficient services, and called from General Sheridan a letter of thanks for the prompt and willing manner in which his orders have been executed.

GENERAL Stoneman has issued an order disbanding the Public Guard, a company of about one hundred State soldiers which has been doing guard duty at the State prison and public buildings in Richmond. The commanding general is silently clearing the courts of officers disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment. The removals are not furnished the press.

GENERAL Hazen has addressed the following sensible letter to the U. S. Indian Commission:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN INDIAN DISTRICT,
FORT COBB, I. T., November 10, 1868.

To the President of the United States Indian Peace Commission New York City.

I would respectfully call the attention of your Commission to the fact that there is collecting at this point for the care and protection of the government, under my direction, some eight or ten thousand of the wild Comanches, Kiowas, and other Indians, who, of all those upon the Plains, have been least affected by contact with the white man.

The purpose of the Government here and elsewhere being to place all these people upon lands for permanent homes, where the evils so loudly proclaimed, cannot continue, and where he may ultimately become self-supporting.

Feeling that the purposes and intentions of your Commission are humane and worthy, I would most respectfully suggest that one of your number, or some person chosen by you, come to this place, accepting my hospitalities, the coming winter, and here study and learn the condition and wants of these people. Here an intelligent and true remedy may be found for the evils that surround them. I will further say, that practical missionaries, of good moral character, who should be young and active, of the following avocations—farmers, house builders, gardeners, and fruiterers, cattle raisers, and teachers, with such aid as will enable them to instruct in all these branches, can do much in the cause of humanity, and assist greatly in the true problem of Indian amelioration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. B. HAZEN.
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding Southern Indian District.

THE Sacramento Union has the following sensible observations upon the letter published by N. G. Taylor, President of the Indian Peace Commission and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in regard to the proposed transfer of the control of the Indians, from his Department to the Department of War. The Union is one of the ablest papers on the Pacific Coast, and its opinions are worthy of consideration. The editor says, in answer to some of Mr. Taylor's arguments:

The real vital question is: Would the Indians, directly superintended by one, instead of two departments of the Government, be less apt to have cause for discontent and war? Would the military insure more honest and honorable treatment to the Indian than is reasonably to be expected from the politicians? These questions answered in the affirmative, we think the argument is conclusively in favor of the proposed change. There is nothing in the past management of the Indians to commend it to favor. The civil and military authorities have always conflicted, and we firmly believe that four-fifths of our Indian wars have resulted from violated faith on the part of the political agents, superintendents, etc. We think, with General Sherman, that agents of the Army, educated soldiers, responsible under military law for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, would insure a change for the better. They would stand between the Indian and that class of white scoundrels who, for lucre, have always hung upon the Indian settlements, as contractor, speculator, land-grabber, rum-seller, and general mischief-maker, too often allied with the political agents set over the savages. Under the present management these pests cannot be got rid of, and so long as they are tolerated we shall have no lack of Indian wars, because it is from a state of war the bad whites derive the profits of their unscrupulous speculations. Let the irresponsible political superintendents and agents be withdrawn and honorable army officers, responsible under military law, be substituted, and the mischievous white element will soon vanish from the tribes. With their departure would come mutual confidence, peace and friendship. In any event, the muddle into which bad border whites and the civil agencies have thrown our Indian affairs, will make it necessary that the military shall practically govern them for some years to come, and until they are taught by force to respect the United States. Would it not be better, under these circumstances, to at least try the experiment of giving the War Department undivided authority and withdrawing all interference on the part of the politicians. A year or two of fair trial would suffice to test the virtue of the change, and if there should be no good in it, perhaps experience might suggest an improvement in another way. But we have faith that the experiment will turn out well and that the War Department is that which should now have sole charge of Indian affairs.

ROSTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

ROSTER of troops serving in the Department of the Columbia, Headquarters, Portland, Oregon, Brevet Major-General George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding, December 5, 1868:

DEPARTMENT STAFF.—Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Corps, aide-de-camp and chief ordnance officer; Brevet Captain George Williams, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp; Brevet Colonel M. A. Reno, captain First Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Brevet Colonel A. R. Eddy, quartermaster, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster; Captain John Craig, military storekeeper, depot quartermaster; Captain J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third Infantry, chief commissary; Brevet Colonel J. T. Ghiselin, surgeon U. S. Army, medical director.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major Simeon Francis, paymaster U. S. Army, senior paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Johnston, paymaster, U. S. Army; Major J. R. Mears, paymaster, U. S. Army.

DISTRICT OF THE LAKES.—Captain James A. Hall, First U. S. Cavalry commanding, Headquarters, Camp Warner, Oregon.—Quartermaster's Department, Captain James Gilliss, acting quartermaster U. S. Army, Camp Warner, Oregon; Twenty-third U. S. Infantry (B), Captain James Henton, Lieutenant T. M. Fisher; (L), Captain A. C. Kistler, Lieutenant F. L. Dodge; First U. S. Cavalry, (B), Captain J. A. Hall, Brevet Captain Greenleaf Cilley; Medical Department, Captain R. Powell, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army; First U. S. Cavalry, (A), Fort Klamath, Oregon, Captain T. McGregor, Lieutenant J. F. Small, Lieutenant T. Garvey; (F), Camp Harney, Oregon, Captain D. Perry, Lieutenant W. I. Henderson, Lieutenant C. F. Roe; (H), Brevet Major W. R. Parnell; Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, (K), Brevet Captain G. A. Goodale, Lieutenant W. F. Rice, Lieutenant R. I. Eskridge, regimental quartermaster, post quartermaster; Medical Department, Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt, U. S. Army.

DISTRICT OF OYHIE.—Brevet Colonel Elmer Otis, major First U. S. Cavalry, commanding, Headquarters, Fort Boise, I. T.—Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Lieutenant L. Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry, Fort Boise, I. T.; Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, (H), Brevet Colonel J. B. Sinclair, commanding post; (H), Lieutenant G. McTaylor; Medical Department, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wagner, surgeon U. S. Army; First U. S. Cavalry, (M), Brevet Major J. C. Hunt, Camp Lyon, I. T.; (M), Brevet Captain M. Harris, Ruby City P. O.; (M), Lieutenant J. A. Waymire; Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, (E), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Brady, Camp Three Forks, Owyhee; (E), Lieutenant L. R. Stille, Ruby City P. O.; (A), Lieutenant G. B. McDermott; (C), Brevet Major J. H. Walker, Camp C. F. Smith, Oregon; Lieutenant J. W. Lewis, Lieutenant T. Roberts.

DISTRICT OF ASTORIA.—Major H. A. Allen, Second U. S. Artillery, commanding, Headquarters Fort Disappointment, W. T.; Second U. S. Artillery, (C), Brevet Major J. A. Darling, Fort Stevens, Oregon; (C), Brevet Major J. S. Dudley; Lieutenant A. K. Bush; Medical Department, Brevet Major J. E. Semple, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Captain John J. Rodgers, commanding post; Second U. S. Artillery, (L) Lieutenant Maurice acting assistant quartermaster of post, Fort Disappointment, W. T.; (L), Lieutenant James Bassel, Lieutenant C. O. Howard; Medical Department, Captain W. E. Whitehead, assistant surgeon U. S. Army.

INDEPENDENT POSTS.—First U. S. Cavalry, headquarters and post band, Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. H. Blake, colonel First Cavalry, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; Brevet Major J. G. Trimble, regimental commissary; Lieutenant J. H. Hall, regimental adjutant; Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, Lieutenant W. C. Manning, regimental adjutant; (D), Captain H. de B. Clay, Lieutenant S. B. Thoburn; Medical Department, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Bill, surgeon U. S. Army; Detachment Ordnance Corps, Captain L. S. Babbitt, Vancouver Arsenal; Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, (F), Second Lieutenant J. P. Peterson, Camp Steele, San Juan Island, W. T.; (F), First Lieutenant C. Bird, in arrest; First U. S. Cavalry, (I), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Baker, Camp Watson, Oregon; (I), Lieutenant Alexander Grant, Lieutenant D. Sherman, Lieutenant W. T. Ditch; (D), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Sumner, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; (D), Lieutenant C. Bendire, Lieutenant H. N. Moss; Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, (G), Captain G. L. Browning, Fort Colville, W. T., Lieutenant W. F. Houston.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

ROSTER of troops serving in the Department of the Cumberland, Major-General George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, November 30, 1868:

DEPARTMENT STAFF.—Brevet Major-General Wm. D. Whipple, major and assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Major-General Thomas Swords, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Hasson, surgeon U. S. Army, medical director; Brevet Brigadier-General M. P. Small, captain and commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Colonel A. L. Hough, captain Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp, acting assistant adjutant-general and chief commissary of musters; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Willard, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Kellogg, first lieutenant Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting judge-advocate.

District of Kentucky, Brevet Brigadier-General S. Burbank, colonel Second U. S. Infantry, commanding Louisville, Ky.; Second U. S. Infantry (A, F, H and I), Brevet Major-General S. W. Crawford, lieutenant colonel, Louisville, Ky.; Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (D), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Trotter, captain, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Second U. S. Infantry (D), Brevet Captain James Butler, first lieutenant, Lexington, Ky.; Second U. S. Infantry (E), First Lieutenant M. Dolan, Bowling Green, Ky.; Second U. S. Infantry (C), First Lieutenant Thomas Drury, Danville, Ky.; Second U. S. Infantry (B), Captain

F. E. Lacey, Louisa, Ky.; Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry (K), Brevet Colonel J. Conrad, captain, Union, Monroe Co., West Virginia; Second U. S. Infantry (K), Brevet Major A. W. Krountinger, captain, Guyandotte, West Virginia; Second U. S. Infantry (G), First Lieutenant P. H. Flood, en route to Union, West Virginia; Second U. S. Infantry (detachment), Second Lieutenant Josias R. King, Lebanon, Ky.; Second U. S. Infantry (detachment), Second Lieutenant J. C. Bateman, Logan County C. H., West Virginia.

District of Memphis, Brevet Major-General Gordon Granger, colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding, Memphis, Tenn.; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (E and F), Brevet Colonel P. T. Swaine, major, Paducah, Tenn.; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (A, C and K), Captain C. A. Mi Estes, Memphis, Tenn.; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (J), Captain E. H. Liscum, Columbus, Ky.; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (H), Brevet Major J. Kline, captain, Union City, Tenn.; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (B), Captain J. T. Mackey, Humboldt, Tenn.; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (G), Brevet Major F. H. Torbett, captain, Trenton, Tenn.; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (D), Brevet Lieutenant (D), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Christopher, captain, Somerville, Tenn.; Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (detachment), Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

District of Nashville, Brevet Major-General W. Swayne, colonel Forty-fifth Infantry, commanding, Nashville, Tenn.; Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (C, E, G and H), Brevet Colonel Geo. A. Woodward, lieutenant-colonel, Nashville, Tenn.; Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (A), Brevet Captain William W. Rogers, first lieutenant, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (B), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Freudenberg, captain, Gallatin, Tenn.; Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (F), Brevet Major C. H. Fredrick, first lieutenant, Columbia, Tenn.

FIRST U. S. CAVALRY.

ROSTER of the First U. S. Cavalry, Headquarters Fort Vancouver, W. T. November 1, 1868:

COLONEL.—George A. H. Blake, brevet brigadier-general, commanding regiment and post, Fort Vancouver, W. T.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Washington L. Elliott, brevet major general, on leave of absence.

MAJORS.—Elmer Otis, brevet colonel, commanding district of Owyhee, Fort Boise, I. T.; Charles E. Norris, commanding District, Tubac, A. T.; John Green, brevet lieutenant-colonel, on leave of absence.

CAPTAINS.—Marcus A. Reno, brevet colonel (H) acting assistant inspector-general, department of Columbia, Portland, Oregon; Eugene M. Baker, brevet lieutenant-colonel, (I) commanding company and post, Camp Watson, Oregon; George B. Sanford, brevet lieutenant-colonel, (E) commanding company and post, Camp McDowell, A. T.; Isaac R. Dunkelberger, brevet lieutenant-colonel (K) in arrest, Camp Crittenden, A. T.; Edwin V. Summer, brevet lieutenant-colonel, (D), commanding company and post, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; James A. Hall, (B), commanding company and District of the Lakes, Camp Warner, Oregon; James C. Hunt, brevet major, (M), on leave of absence; David Perry, (F), commanding company and post, Camp Harney, Oregon; Reuben F. Bernard, brevet colonel (G), commanding company and post, Camp Lowell, A. T.; Thomas McGregor (A), commanding company and post, Fort Klamath, Oregon; Harrison Moulton (C), commanding company, Camp Crittenden, A. T.; John Barry (L), en route to Department of California.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—Joel G. Trimble, Regimental Commissary, brevet major, with regiment, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; Camillo C. Carr, brevet major (E), with company, Camp McDowell, A. T.; Charles H. Veil, brevet major (C), with company, Camp Crittenden, A. T.; Moses Harris, brevet captain (M), commanding company and post, Camp Lyon, I. T.; John F. Small (A), acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of post, Fort Klamath, Oregon; Charles Bendire (D), acting assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence of post, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; Daniel W. Walcott (L), with company; William H. Winters (G), with company, Camp Lowell, A. T.; J. Harrison Hall (adjutant), post adjutant, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; Albert G. Forse, regimental quartermaster, on leave of absence; William R. Parnell, brevet major (H), commanding company, Camp Harney, Oregon; Greenleaf Cilley (B), in arrest, Camp Warner, Oregon; Washington I. Henderson (F), with company, Camp Harney, Oregon; Alexander H. Stanton (K), en route to join company, Camp Crittenden, A. T.; Alexander Grant (I), en route to join company, Camp Watson, Oregon.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—James A. Waymire (M), acting assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence of post, Camp Lyon, I. T.; Harlow L. Street (B), detached service; Duncan Sherman (H), detached service, Camp Watson, Oregon; John W. Hopkins (K), commanding company and acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence of post, Camp Crittenden, A. T.; Frank K. Upham (L), with company; Henry N. Moss (D), post adjutant and treasurer, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; John Q. Adams (G), with company; Wm. F. Ditch (I), en route to join company; Charles F. Roe, (F), en route to join company; Delancy A. Kane (E), on leave of absence; Thomas Garvey (A), en route to join company.

SEVENTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

THE following roster of commissioned officers, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Headquarters Fort Griffin, Texas, December 8th, shows the changes which have occurred since our publication of March 21, 1868:

FIELD AND STAFF.—Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman, brevet major-general, under orders to join command; Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Hayman, brevet colonel, Fort Griffin, Texas, commanding regiment and post; Major E. Gray, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Austin, Texas, commanding post; First Lieutenant G. M. Bascom, brevet major, regimental adjutant, New York City, on general recruiting service; First Lieutenant Charles Garretson, regimental quartermaster, Fort Griffin, Texas, acting adjutant of regiment and adjutant of post.

CAPTAINS.—Walker B. Pease, (D), brevet lieutenant-

colonel, Sulphur Springs, Texas, commanding company; William T. Gentry, (H), brevet lieutenant colonel, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, judge-advocate, Department of Missouri; Edward P. Pearson, Jr., (B), brevet lieutenant-colonel, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on general recruiting service; Edward Collins, (E), on leave of absence; Louis H. Sanger, (G), Sulphur Springs, Texas, commanding company; George Lancaster, (A), on leave of absence; Clarence E. Bennett, (K), Austin, Texas, acting assistant inspector-general and judge-advocate Fifth Military District; Malcolm McArthur, (C), Fort Griffin, Texas, commanding company; Robert B. Wade, (I), en route to join company; George H. Cram, (F), brevet lieutenant-colonel, Galveston, Texas, commanding company and post.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.—W. H. W. Krebs, (K), Wharton, Texas, commanding company and post; William M. Van Horne, (D), Sulphur Springs, Texas, with company; Henry S. Howe, (I), Austin, Texas, commanding company; Thomas G. Troxel, (A), Belton, Texas, commanding company and post; A. H. M. Taylor, (B), Brenham, Texas, commanding company and post; Horatio Potter, Jr., (H), Galveston, Texas, on duty with (F); Cyrus J. Roberts, (C), brevet captain, Austin, Texas, aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Reynolds, commanding Fifth Military District; Henry Norton, (G), brevet captain, Sulphur Springs, Texas, with company; Charles H. Greene, (E), Austin, Texas, commanding company; W. H. H. Crowell, (F), Fort Concho, Texas, commanding H company.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.—James W. Letherbury, (I), Austin, Texas, on special duty; Josiah Chance, (G), Sulphur Springs, Texas, on special duty; James M. Burns, (D), Sulphur Springs, Texas, post adjutant; D. G. Fenno, (F), Galveston, Texas, acting commissary subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster of post; Robert Cairns, (C), Fort Griffin, Texas, on duty with company; Edwin Turnock, (H), Fort Concho, Texas, on duty with company; Jose A. A. Robinson, (B), Austin, Texas, on special duty; James W. Tanfield, (K), Indianola, Texas, depot quartermaster and commissary of subsistence.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hunt, captain, has been assigned to duty as headquarters quartermaster Fifth Military District.

BREVET Colonel W. H. Walcott, captain U. S. Army, (retired), has been assigned to special duty at the Headquarters Fifth Military District.

THE honorary degree of LL. D. has been conferred on Professor Henry L. Kendrick, of the U. S. Military Academy, by the University of Missouri.

BREVET Major M. R. Marston, captain First Infantry, has been ordered to report to Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for temporary special duty.

COLONEL Forsythe, who was severely wounded in an encounter with the Indians a few weeks since, is rapidly recovering, and will soon resume his command.

SECOND Lieutenant Louis J. Sacriste, Twentieth Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the commanding officer of that post, in arrest.

SECOND Lieutenant Louis V. Caziarc, Eleventh Infantry, and Harry R. Anderson, Sixth Infantry, aide-de-camp, have been ordered to proceed from New Orleans, La., to Austin, Texas.

CAPTAIN Henry E. Alvord, Tenth Cavalry, in addition to his present duties, has been assigned to special duty at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, in charge of Indian scouts.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Leib, captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to Fort Harker, Kansas, for assignment to duty with the detachment of Cavalry Recruits at that post.

FIRST Lieutenant J. T. Foster, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, has been Court-martialed and sentenced to be dismissed the service for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

BREVET Major-General Jas. H. Carleton has been ordered to report in person to the commanding-general Fifth Military District, for assignment to special duty before joining his regiment.

CAPTAIN Charles E. Morse, Twenty-sixth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Headquarters Fifth Military District, and ordered to report in person to Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds.

FIRST Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, has been Court-martialed on the charges of neglect of duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and honorably acquitted.

SECOND Lieutenant Henry Kelliher, Thirty-ninth Infantry, has been assigned to Company I, Thirty-ninth Infantry, and ordered to proceed from Ship Island, Miss., to Fort Pike, La., and report for duty with his company.

COLONEL Leet, Assistant Adjutant-General of General Grant's staff, has returned to Washington from Fort Wallace, where he has been attending to matters relative to the Indian troubles. Generals Babcock and Porter, of General Grant's staff, were in New Orleans at last advices.

BREVET Captain A. B. Taylor, first lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, has been ordered to visit the headquarters of the Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Regiments of Cavalry, at Forts Concho, Richardson, and Davis, respectively, on special service.

FIRST Lieutenant Charles Garretson, Seventeenth Infantry, has been detailed as Judge-Advocate of a General Court-martial, at Headquarters Fifth Military District, vice Brevet Major G. M. Bascom, detailed on General Recruiting Service.

BREVET Major-General L. C. Easton, chief quartermaster, has been ordered to Fort Hays, Kansas, on duty connected with the Quartermaster's Department, and

Captain A. S. Kimball, assistant quartermaster, to Fort Wallace, Kansas.

CAPTAIN A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general, has been relieved from duty at Camp Steele, San Juan Island, W. T., and ordered to proceed to Portland, Oregon, and resume his duties as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

By authority of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, and accompany the remains of the late Brevet Major-General Alfred Gibbs, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, from thence to New York City.

THE order directing Acting Assistant Surgeon C. C. Barbour, U. S. Army, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Auerbach, U. S. Army, from duty at Monroe, La., has been revoked, and Surgeon Barbour ordered to report in person to the Medical Director, Department of Louisiana, for annulment of contract.

In his recent annual report General Halleck says: The Indian war which has been waged for many years in Southern Oregon and Idaho, and the northern parts of California and Nevada, has been conducted with great energy and success by General Crook since he took command in that section of country. Too much praise cannot be given to General Crook for the energy and skill with which he has conducted this war, enduring without complaint the hardships, privations, and dangers of its numerous marches, scouts, and battles.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 4th day of January, 1869, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Lewis S. Chase, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry. The detail for the Court is as follows: Brevet Major-General A. Ames, Brevet Major-General W. P. Carlin, Brevet Colonel J. W. Scully, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Crane, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Wheaton, Brevet Major C. A. Wikoff, Brevet Major F. Rosecrantz, Captain George Haller, First Lieutenant W. E. Kingsbury, First Lieutenant William Atwood, Major Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate U. S. A., judge-advocate.

THE following officers reported at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, week ending December 26, 1868: C. W. Howell, brevet major and captain, Engineer Corps, reported for duty as Chief Engineer officer; J. Reagles, acting assistant surgeon, ordered to report to Medical Director of Department; Alfred Gibbs, brevet major-general and major, Seventh Cavalry, on leave of absence; died 26th instant. Edward H. Leib, brevet lieutenant-colonel and captain, Fifth Cavalry, en route to join his regiment in the field; M. R. Morgan, brevet brigadier-general and major, Subsistence Department, returning from special duty.

THE following officers recorded their names at the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending December 26, 1868: James H. Jones, second lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; Henry B. Mellen, first lieutenant Sixth Cavalry; B. F. Grafton, second lieutenant Twenty-ninth Infantry, brevet captain; F. F. Bennett, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; Archibald Bogle, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet captain; James P. Brown, captain Fifteenth Infantry; Luke O'Reilly, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; Henry R. Ritzius, second lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, brevet captain.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Concho, Texas, October 12, 1868, of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Gordon, major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, was President, First Lieutenant Casper H. Conrad, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, was found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States." In consideration of the previous good character of the accused; of the unanimous recommendation of the members of the Court, and the recommendation of the General commanding the Fifth Military District, the sentence has been commuted by the President to loss of rank, so that hereafter the name of First Lieutenant Casper H. Conrad, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, shall be borne on the official Army Register on the list of First Lieutenants of Infantry next below that of First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

EDWARD H. Stoughton, formerly Brigadier-General of Volunteers, died at Boston on Friday of last week, of lung disease. General Stoughton graduated at West Point with the class of 1859, and was immediately assigned to the infantry service. He served in New Mexico for two years, but resigned in 1861. In the summer of the same year Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, commissioned him Colonel of the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, with which organization he forthwith joined the Army of the Potomac. He commanded his regiment throughout the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan, rendering such efficient service as to secure for him the commission of a Brigadier-General. He was assigned to the command of the Second Vermont Brigade, General Casey's Division, with which command he was stationed for some time at Fairfax Court-house. While here he was captured by Mosby the guerilla, who made a night raid upon the camp, apparently for the express purpose of effecting the General's capture. After being confined for some weeks in Libby prison, General Stoughton was released, and forthwith resigned from the Army. He then entered upon the practice of law in New York City, in company with his uncle, who is one of the leading members of the New York bar, and his brother, formerly colonel of a Vermont regiment. He continued to follow his profession until his disease compelled him to retire to Boston, where he died.

MAJOR-GENERAL Reynolds has disapproved the finding and sentence of a Court-martial who tried a civilian named C. C. Clark, for murder, and sentenced him to be hung. Clark has accordingly been released.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Gettysburg* arrived at Havana on the 4th, and was ordered by Admiral Hoff to sail for Neuvas, to protect the interests of American residents.

THE United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Captain A. A. Semmes, went into commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday afternoon. She is ordered to join the Brazilian squadron, Rear-Admiral Davis, for which fleet she will sail on the 15th of January.

PRIZE money for the capture of *Nita* the and steamer *James Battle*, by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*, and the *Adela* by the U. S. steamers *Quaker City* and *Huntsville*, is now in the hands of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, for distribution, and will soon be ready for payment.

THE ball of the First Class at the Naval Academy, will be given on the evening of January 8th. The committee consists of Midshipmen F. C. Birney, J. B. Briggs, T. S. Phelps, Jr., E. J. Berwind, B. H. Buckingham, and C. B. Harber. The card of invitation is a very handsome specimen of the card engraver's art.

AMONG the Americans registered at the different banks in Europe, we find at Paris, the name of Colonel Andrew Lawton, U. S. A., and William M. King, U. S. N.; at Dresden, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. King, U. S. A., and family; at Rome, Commodore Iman, U. S. N., and family, (and the same, subsequently, December 14th, at Florence.)

CAPTAIN Mitchel of the U. S. steamer *Saginaw*, who has several times visited and examined the harbor where General Davis has established an Army post, on the Peninsula of Koutznou, on Admiralty Island, Alaska, is very sanguine in regard to the character and extent of the coal discoveries in that bay, and agrees with General Davis in considering Koutznou as the most favorable point in Alaska for the establishment of a commercial town.

EX-CAPTAIN-GENERAL Lersundi and Admiral Chaon, sailed from Havana, on the 5th, for Spain. On the morning of his departure, General Lersundi paid a visit to Rear-Admiral Hoff on board his flagship, the *Contoocook*. He was received with the usual ceremonies. This is the first instance known here of a captain-general going on board of a foreign man-of-war. Captain-General Dulce has arrived, and established himself in command of Cuba.

CAPTAIN Churchill, formerly of the Volunteer Navy, and three others, were killed on Sunday last, while engaged in blowing up the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, sunk in the south channel of New York Bay. Among those providentially saved at the time of the accident, was Sterne, the diver, who had been a gunner on the *Monitor* during her fight with the *Merrimac*. It is announced that Mrs. Churchill, the wife of the unfortunate captain, is in New York, penniless, and helplessly crippled, and contributions are solicited in her behalf.

THE New Orleans papers say that the rumor that the Peruvian iron-clads were to be used against Cuba, has died for want of a substance of truth to support it. The representatives of the Spanish Government in that city are satisfied that the voyage, upon which they are to start, is a legitimate one. It was expected, the papers report, that the whole fleet would sail early in January, first making Pensacola, where it would stay to adjust compasses, then running along the coast, sighting Cape St. Blas, thence direct to Key West, the first coaling point, from there around Cape Horn. But whether they will be able to do all this safely we are very much inclined to doubt.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. C. Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, under date of November 1st, last, reports the employment and distribution of the vessels of that squadron for the month of October as follows, viz: Flagship *Piscataqua*, Captain Ammen, arrived at Hiogo on the 1st, and left for Nagasaki on the 6th of October, arriving on the 12th, where she still remained. The *Idaho* was also at Nagasaki, where she was to remain as a store and hospital ship. The *Shenandoah* left Nagasaki on the 20th, for Boston, via Hong Kong and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Oneida* was at Yokohama, and the *Monocacy* at Hiogo. The *Iroquois* left Nagasaki on the 24th for Nuagata and Hakodadi. The *Ashuelot* and *Maumee* were also at Nagasaki, Japan. The *Arctostook* was cruising on her station, which comprises the ports of Amoy and Foo Chow, the intermediate coast, and the Island of Formosa. The *Unadilla* was on her old stations with headquarters at Hong Kong.

THE Treasury Department has received copies of a pamphlet issued in four separate languages by the colonial government of Martinique, calling the attention of the shipping interests to the dry dock recently opened at Fort de France, the service of which is regulated according to certain dispositions among which "the colony of Martinique, proprietor, undertakes that no work is to be done to ships; the administration let only the dock dried up to the consignees. Captains and shipbuilders wishing to make use of it for repairing or visiting ships do so at their own risk and peril." The tariff of letting the dock for sailing vessels and steamers is fixed: for entry, three francs fifty centimes; each day of stay, ninety centimes per ton. The real burden of the ship is to be determined by the gauge admitted in the French Custom House. French ships of war, mail steamers of all nations, and vessels leaking badly shall have priority of entrance. The dock is constructed of free-stone, and

shut with an iron gate. A ship coming to Fort de France solely to get repaired in the dock is assimilated to ships calling at the fort at a "forced put," if said ship makes no commercial transaction during her stay.

A CARELESS Washington dispatch to a New York daily paper gave the name of Paymaster Eldredge as that of the paymaster who was robbed by his clerk, a short time ago. It was the paymaster of the receiving ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and not Paymaster Eldredge who was so robbed. The latter is the paymaster at New York, occupying the post and performing the duties of the abolished Navy Agency. As the Navy well knows, Paymaster Eldredge is one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the pay corps; and his office in New York is managed with a precision and watchfulness which ought to protect him against such losses. A dispatch from Montreal, dated January 5th, gives intelligence of a new phase of the case. It says that James Murkstreet, a magistrate at Dudswell, Eastern Township, has been arrested, with his two sons, on a charge of conspiracy to defeat justice by a mock trial of one Bogart, a paymaster's clerk of the receiving ship *Vermont*, who absconded with a large sum of money while the vessel was in the New York Navy-yard. The magistrate tried Bogart, but subsequently set him at liberty. It is alleged that he paid Murkstreet \$5,500 for releasing him.

COMMODORE William D. Salter, a retired officer of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning last. The deceased was born in New York State during the latter part of the last century, and had attained a ripe old age at the time of his death. When quite a youth, his relatives removed with him to New Jersey, from which State he was appointed to the Navy, entering the service on the 15th of November, 1809. He served with credit on the frigate *Constitution* during her engagement with the *Guerriere*, and also on other vessels. Passing through the various grades he eventually became a captain, and on being retired in 1866, was commissioned a commodore. For many years his residence has been at Elizabeth, N. J., where he was well known and greatly respected. Commodore Salter's term of service in the Navy embraced a period of over fifty-nine years, of which nineteen years and eleven months were spent at sea, six years and nine months on shore duty. His last cruise expired in April, 1856. In the private walks of life the deceased officer was favorably known. Of the many acquaintance he had there are none who will not sincerely regret to hear of his death. His funeral, which took place on the 6th inst., was largely attended.

A CORRESPONDENT on board the U. S. steamer *Resaca*, third rate, San Francisco, California, December 15, 1868, sends us the following information: Commander R. F. R. Lewis took command of the *Resaca* December 1st, relieving Commander J. W. Bradford, who took passage for New York in the mail steamer of the 5th instant. The *Resaca* has since been to Mare Island for coal and repairs, and leaves this week for a five month's cruise along the Mexican coast from La Paz to Acapulco, and may go as far south as Panama. The following is a list of the officers attached to the *Resaca*: Commander R. F. R. Lewis; Master and Executive Officer Samuel P. Baird; Master and Navigator Albert S. Snow; Ensigns Samuel W. Very, Daniel W. Davis, Henry N. Manney, Chapman C. Todd; Midshipmen Jona. M. Wainwright, Erasmus Dennison, William Woart, Thomas H. Stevens; Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Walton; Paymaster Robert P. Lisle; First Assistant Engineer George H. White; Second Assistant Engineers, Truman M. Jones, Josiah C. Chaffer; Third Assistant Engineer, Jno. K. Stevenson; Captain's Clerk, Theo. M. Wate. The double-ender *Mohongo*, Commander S. D. Luce, arrived from Mare Island this noon, and will probably leave this week for the Gulf of California. The *Saginaw*, Commander Meade, left for Alaska on the 1st; The *Ossipee* is at the Sandwich Islands; The *Lackawanna* on the Mexican coast; the *Cyane* at Panama; and flagship *Pensacola* at Benicia, California.

FOREIGN NAVAL MATTERS.

HASLAR yard is to be closed at the end of the financial year, the 31st of March next.

A TRIAL has been made at Chatham Dock-yard of a new plan for discharging ashes and refuse from the stokeholes of ships through a conveniently-arranged scupper in the vessel's side by means of a sudden application of steam power. The experimental trials made were considered in all respects satisfactory, and they will be carried out on a still larger scale, with a view to the ultimate adoption of the plan on board all British steamships of war.

Mr. John Robertson, the maker of the engine of the *Comet*, the first steamboat which moved on the Clyde, died on the 20th ult., in the 86th year of his age. The engine was a vertical one of 3-horse power, and the price paid was—for engine, £165; for boiler, £27; together, £192. The *Comet* was the first steamboat that plied on rivers in Europe or elsewhere (America excepted,) for practical purposes, and John Robertson was likewise the first engineer who permanently succeeded (out of America) in adapting steam to the propulsion of vessels on rivers for purposes of actual traffic.

THE London Times complains that the British men-of-war are on sooner built than they are obsolete. Well, answers the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *Warrior* is still afloat. She is carrying the flag of our new Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron. We were compelled to build her and arm her according to the light we possessed at the time, when *La Gloire* was held up to our admiration. No one asserted that she was obsolete for some years after she was afloat. Yet, as we have progressed in constructing thicker plates, casting, thickening, and coiling bigger guns, we are forced to admit that, for general war purposes, she is a thing of the past. This is inseparable to the nature of the age in which we live, but we cannot afford to stand still.

A FRENCH paper states that Austria was one of the first Powers to adopt iron-clads, eight of which she possesses at present, well built, and with powerful machines. She has also come to the conclusion that heavy metal is necessary; and the *Ferdinand Max*, *Salomander*, *Streiter*, *Valechick* and *Wall*, have been armed with guns of great power, nearly the same as those adopted by France. She is constructing the *Lissa* at Trieste, and means to carry her number of frigates of the first class to twelve. The naval force of Austria exceeds that of Russia and Prussia, and she is destined to take rank after France and England. She possesses a staff of officers well instructed, devoted, and, as their number is restricted, men who are always at sea.

SOME of the Calcutta journals say that the story of the taking of Muscat by the insurgents does not reflect any credit on the English officers concerned. Colonel Pelly, in the *Vigilant*, reached Muscat on the 3d of October, two days after the *Scinde* and the gunboat *Sir Hugh Rose*. Colonel Pelly on the morning of the 6th of October determined to side with the Imaum, and during the night of the 6th a lieutenant of the *Vigilant* and two officers of the *Sir Hugh Rose* were sent on shore in charge of the marines of those two vessels, and attacked the insurgents and burned the suburbs of the town by a fire of rockets. The Government telegraphed to Colonel Pelly to remain neutral, but instead of confining himself to the protection of British subjects, he rushed into the affray, and did what, but for an opportune act of folly on the part of the Imaum, would have pledged the Government to a disastrous course of action.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

DECEMBER 27.—Paymaster G. De F. Barton, to the *Cyane*.
DECEMBER 29.—Lieutenant-Commander Frank Wildes, to duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*.
Lieutenant S. H. Baker, to duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*.

Master W. H. Elliott, to duty at the naval station at Mound City, Ill., on January 15th.
Ensign Henry Whelen, to duty on board the receiving ship *Potomac*.

DECEMBER 30.—Midshipman A. R. Couden, to duty on board the *Kenosha*.
Midshipman W. B. Fralley, to duty on board the *Richmond*.
First Assistant Engineer John Roop, to special duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

DECEMBER 31.—Master George E. Ide, to duty on board the *Kenosha*.
Master E. H. Miller, to duty on board the *Narragansett*.
Captain T. M. Brasher, to duty as light-house inspector of the Eighth District.

Surgeon H. M. Wells, to duty at the Naval Hospital at New York.
Paymaster T. H. Looker, to duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 31.—Commodore E. R. Thompson, from duty as light-house inspector of the Eighth District, and placed on waiting orders.
Paymaster J. H. Walmough, from duty at the New York Navy-yard, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Paymaster J. S. Cunningham, from duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the Navy-yard at New York.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

GRANTED LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

DECEMBER 29.—Acting Ensign George F. Howes.

MUSTERED OUT.

DECEMBER 30.—Acting Master J. A. Hannum, and Acting Ensign T. W. Bell.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following-named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Masters H. F. McMatt, from January 1st, and L. B. King, from January 2d.
Acting First Assistant Engineer W. St. Clair Redman, from December 31st.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Bryce Wilson, from December 30th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending January 2, 1869:

William S. Bishop, surgeon, December 28th, at Philadelphia.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

THE following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. North Pacific Squadron, Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven, commanding, January 1, 1869:

STAFF.—Captain Geo. Henry Preble, fleet captain; Paymaster E. C. Doran, fleet paymaster; Surgeon J. W. Taylor, fleet surgeon; Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, fleet engineer; Lieutenant-Commander S. D. Ames, fleet lieutenant-commander; Secretary H. S. Craven, rear-admiral's secretary; Clerk F. Klapp, rear-admiral's clerk; Clerk A. Perrin, fleet captain's clerk.

U. S. flagship *Pensacola* (second rate), bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Craven.—Commodore Edward Middleton, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Montgomery Sicard, executive and equipment officer; Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Merriman, navigator and ordnance officer; Masters, G. M. Hunter and Thomas Perry; Ensigns, J. Marathen, F. Turnbull and R. M. Catts; Midshipmen, F. A. Howes, L. C. Logan, H. Perkins, W. S. Cowles, A. Craven, T. R. Selfridge and C. T. Forse; Surgeon (fleet), J. W. Taylor; Paymaster (fleet) E. C. Doran; Chief Engineer (fleet), W. S. Stamm; Passed Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Wood; Assistant Surgeon, W. M. Nickerson; First Assistant Engineers, Wm. H. West and A. W. Morley; Second Assistant Engineers, H. H. Cline and J. J. Barry; Third Assistant Engineers, J. H. Diamond, J. Q. A. Ford and H. Mayne; Captain of Marines, J. Schermerhorn; Second Lieutenant of Marines, A. Palmer; Boatswain, J. Wilson; Gunner, S. Young; Sailmaker, G. C. Boerum; Rear-Admiral's Secretary,

H. S. Craven; Rear-Admiral's Clerk, F. Klapp; Fleet Captain's Clerk, A. Perrin; Fleet Paymaster's Clerk, R. Rainer; Paymaster's Clerk, R. L. Lane; Commodore's Clerk, R. R. Rice.

U. S. steamer *Ossipee* (second rate).—Captain Louis C. Sartori, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander S. D. Greene, executive and equipment officer; Lieutenant-Commander M. W. Sanders, navigator and ordnance officer; Master J. K. P. Ragsdale; Ensign, G. M. Tott (temporarily on board the *Onward*; Midshipmen W. S. Roosevelt, H. T. Tremaine and C. S. Prime; Surgeon, B. F. Gibbs; Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Thatcher; Passed Assistant Paymaster, G. E. Hendee; First Assistant Engineer, H. S. Davids; Second Assistant Engineers, A. Price and J. H. Chasmer; Third Assistant Engineers, F. C. Burchard, T. Sheel and C. D. Top; First Lieutenant of Marines, L. E. Fagan; Carpenter, J. P. Carter; Sailmaker, T. O. Fassett; Paymaster's Clerk, E. V. Lansdale.

U. S. steamer *Lackawanna* (second rate).—Captain Wm. Reynolds, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Lester A. Beardslee, executive and equipment officer; Lieutenant-Commander E. A. Walker, navigator and ordnance officer; Masters, W. W. Mead, E. S. Houston, L. A. Kingsley and A. Walker; Surgeon, D. Bloodgood; Assistant Surgeon, A. Frank; Paymaster, E. May; Chief Engineer, H. W. Dungan; First Assistant Engineer, J. L. Vaucrain; Second Assistant Engineers, F. L. Cooper, A. H. Price and C. J. MacConnell; Second Lieutenant of Marines, W. B. Murray; Boatswain, J. B. Acken; Carpenter, A. D. Goodsoe; Paymaster's Clerk, George Berrien.

U. S. steamer *Mohongo* (third rate).—Commander S. B. Luce, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Theo. T. Kane, executive and equipment officer; Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Haywood, navigator and ordnance officer; Masters, Charles H. Block, George Talcott and Chas. H. Stockton; Midshipmen, H. B. Mansfield, Richard Rush, Webster Doty and Wm. H. Buckler; Surgeon, N. H. Adams; Paymaster, C. D. Mansfield; Second Assistant Engineers, C. H. Greenleaf and Samuel Gregg; Third Assistant Engineers, J. B. Peck and C. D. Bray; Captain's Clerk, Richard Baker; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. V. Moriarty.

U. S. steamer *Resaca* (third rate).—Commander R. F. R. Lewis, commanding; Master S. P. Baird, executive and equipment officer; Master A. S. Snow, navigator and ordnance officer; Ensigns, S. W. Very, D. W. Davis, H. N. Manny and C. C. Todd; Midshipmen, J. M. Wainwright, E. Dennison, W. Woart and T. H. Stevens; Surgeon, T. C. Walton; Paymaster, R. P. Lisle; First Assistant Engineer, G. H. White; Second Assistant Engineers, J. C. Chaffee and T. M. Jones; Third Assistant Engineer, J. K. Stevenson; Captain's Clerk, T. M. Wate.

U. S. sloop *Cyane* (third rate).—Commander John Watters, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Wood, executive and equipment officer; Ensigns, W. W. Rhoades, J. H. Dayton, C. H. Judd and D. Roben; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Geo. R. Brush; Passed Assistant Paymaster, R. B. Rodney; Captain's Clerk, H. Senger.

U. S. steamer *Saginnaw* (third rate).—Commander R. W. Meade, commanding; Master A. H. Vail, executive and equipment officer; Midshipmen, E. W. Bridge, Wm. Lettice, J. F. Pillsbury and S. Schroeder; Passed Assistant Surgeon, R. A. Wheedon; Passed Assistant Paymaster, Chas. H. Lockwood; First Assistant Engineer, A. H. Fisher; Second Assistant Engineer, F. Schober and F. H. Townrow; Third Assistant Engineer, James Godfrey.

U. S. sloop *Jamestown* (third rate), equipping (officers temporarily attached to the *Saranac*, at Mare Island Navy Yard).—Commander Wm. T. Truxton, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Reed, executive and equipment officer; Master, T. P. Wilson (temporarily on board U. S. ship *Onward*); Ensign, A. L. Sprague (temporarily on board U. S. ship *Onward*); Ensign, E. McCormack; Midshipmen, Jas. M. Miller, Jacob W. Miller, R. Dunlop, C. A. Stone, R. M. G. Brown, Geo. C. Wallace, J. A. Rodgers (ordered to *Lackawanna*), A. E. McMeahan (temporarily on board U. S. ship *Onward*); Surgeon, E. R. Denby; Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. D. Payne; Paymaster, Geo. R. Watkins; First Lieutenant of Marines, H. C. Cochran; Boatswain, Andrew Milne; Carpenter, S. H. Whitehouse; Paymaster's Clerk, Geo. S. Martin; Captain's Clerk, Chas. W. Sinclair.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

[From the London Globe.]

THERE are two leading principles in modern naval architecture applicable alike to all maritime countries—the almost universal adoption of armor plating for ships of war and the supersession of sailing vessels by steam propulsion for carrying on the commerce of the world. Armor plating has been the means of developing an entirely new style of fighting ship, known as the turret system. The comparative merits of turret and broadside ships have for some time past been a subject of controversy; but there can be no doubt that the balance of advantages rests with the former. Mr. Merrifield, in some instructive remarks contained in the last volume of Paris Exhibition reports recently issued, demonstrates this beyond a doubt. A gun fired from a port in a ship's side can command only a small arc of training, and when trained to the right or left endangers beveling the edge of the armor plate. This is obviated by the turret system, which also enables heavier ordnance to be employed. "Its most direct and complete application," says Mr. Merrifield, is when a single turret is the only projection on an unencumbered deck. Its pair of guns then command the whole horizon. Its characteristic merits are its extended arc of training and the facility that it affords for working the heaviest ordnance. Most of the vessels actually built on this system contain two cupolas or turrets, and one or two of them contain three and even four. Many of them also carry raised poops and forecastles and deckhouses; the tendency in the modern examples, according to Mr. Merrifield, being "to

make the poop and forecastle very small, so as to allow of a fire either fore or aft, within ten degrees of the line of keel, and to keep the deckhouse so narrow as barely to cover the other turret." The defects indicated in the turret system are insignificant compared with their advantages; the chief of them appears to be the enormous displacement which it requires, ranging from 400 to 1,000 tons per gun. This, however, may be modified by future inventions.

Although most of the maritime Powers appear to have adopted in some form the turret system, the difference in the character and size of the vessels of the various countries is very marked. The distinctions between the English and French navies are observable in many directions. The French claim advantages in having a sea-going fleet composed of vessels in classes, presenting the smallest possible difference in the types of the vessels. They consider that their ships steer more easily than ours, and that their average performance is better than the English. There are points in construction which distinguish the French system, and the chief one mentioned is the invariable use of wood for the immersed portion of the hull, which is coppered on the outside, an armor-plated belt going round the whole load water line for some distance above and below, and if the belt does not extend upward to the water way, a central battery of one or two decks also protected by armor plating. "The modern adoption of very heavy guns has obliged changes to be made in the detailed arrangements of the ships," says Mr. Merrifield; "but these are not such as to effect their sea-going qualities disadvantageously." The *Gloire*, the *Flandre*, the *Solferino* and the *Alma* are vessels built on these principles; but the *Marengo* is of a different type; it is armor-plated to the water line, has a central battery extending to the upper deck, above which is an open turret at each corner of the protected battery. The French possess a ram of a peculiar construction; the *Taureau* has extremely sloping sides and a single fixed turret firing two guns in a line with the keel. Another characteristic of the recently constructed French vessels is that their bulwarks are loopholed for musketry.

The English navy differs from the French in many essential features. Mr. Merrifield notes that from the time of the adoption of the screw propeller there has been, on the whole, a continued increase of absolute size of ships, as well as of weight of armament. The *Bellerophon* may be considered as the latest development of the English armor-plated system. And a comparison of this vessel with the *Warrior*, which was the first sea-going armor-plated ship built in this country, shows the remarkable improvements that have lately been effected. The ends of the *Warrior* are wholly unprotected, her armor-plating being central only. The *Black Prince* is similarly constructed, the only difference in the *Achilles* being that it has complete protection round her water-line. The *Minotaur*, the *Northumberland* and the *Agincourt* have complete protection, except at the bow. But there is this important distinction, that all these vessels differ from the *Bellerophon* and other modern large ships in that "their flotation depends upon a single thickness of bottom plating." The *Bellerophon*, Mr. Merrifield points out, has "not only the double bottom, but it is lighter both in proportion to its longitudinal and transverse strength, and it is of far cheaper construction and easier execution." Hence is attained the two essential requirements—sufficient protection, with heavy armament. The *Leviathan* is also heavily armored; and the *Penelope*, the *Pallas* and the *Research* share its peculiarity of recessed ports to allow increased training to the guns.

The turret system seems to have been introduced more largely into the English than into the French navy. Perfection, however, is yet far from being reached. The *Monarch* and the *Captain* are formidable sea-going turret ships, but Mr. Merrifield points out that "neither of them has a direct fire in the line of the keel, and whatever their means of defence may be, they are enormous vessels compared with their means of attack." The *Scorpion* and the *Wyvern*, the *Prince Albert* and the *Royal Sovereign*, though designed for coast defence, could, no doubt, in an emergency, vindicate their strength and destructiveness against the regular sea-going turret ships of other nations. The modern built vessels of the Royal Navy include three for coast defence, which are noteworthy from their peculiarity of form—the *Vixen* and *Penelope*, with two screws and double sterns, and the *Waterwitch*, double ended, with an hydraulic jet propeller.

The navy of the United States is no less remarkable for its destructiveness than for its gigantic proportions. Its distinguishing characteristics is the more general adoption of the monitor class of vessels. Russia has experimented with a monitor as well as with turret ships; but with no European government have monitors found the favor with which they are regarded in America, probably from a want of a due appreciation of their value, which the Americans tested in the late war between North and South. Austria has its armor-plated vessels; so have Italy and Prussia, while Spain possesses in the *Numancia* one of the most remarkable iron-plated frigates afloat. In fact, there is no country with any pretensions to maritime power or influence that has not deemed it expedient to provide itself with iron-clads, many of them being built in this country. But to attempt to decide the relative merits of the various navies of the world would be as absurd as invidious. Either as regards destructiveness or power of resistance, speed or stability, design or other qualities which a ship can possess, so many theories are advanced and such different views are propounded by scientific men, that we believe no accurate judgment can be formed of the comparative merits of the fleets of the maritime Powers and of the various systems upon which war ships are constructed, until they have endured a trial more terrible than desirable. But, without indulging in vain boast, we may express the conviction that, whatever may be its defects, and of which the present government has evinced a full consciousness and a desire to remedy, the British Navy is still powerful and invincible upon the sea.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Springfield *Republican* asserts that the workmen at the Armory in that city turned out as many muskets under the eight hour system as when they worked ten hours. An order was received from Washington directing their pay to be cut down four-fifths, but Colonel Benton gave them the option of working ten hours at full wages. A large majority refused to work the ten hours. After four days' trial the machinery stopped for want of workmen, but it was subsequently started again for the purpose of forwarding the tools for the new gun which the Government is about to manufacture. How much this is in contrast, exclaims this correspondent, with the treatment of the employees of the British Government at the national armory of Enfield Locks, England! All the employees and their families at that post receive free, in case of sickness, medicine and medical attendance from the post surgeon. After three years' service sick employees receive half-pay, and after five, full pay. In all cases of accidents they receive the same benefits as if they had worked five years in the armory. Every Saturday at one o'clock, the employees are dismissed for the day, without any reduction of pay, and last, but not least, they are paid every Saturday, without fail. How different this is from the mode of payment at the armory in this city. Even when unincumbered with the eight-hour system, the subject of pay has been one which has caused no little amount of trouble and vexation to the armors. They have often been months without having received one dollar of remuneration for their labor. They are thus forced to purchase on credit the necessities of life at a great disadvantage.

A LONDON paper in speaking of the Moncrieff system, says:

As regards field artillery, the new system would bring into still greater prominence that indispensable article in the campaigns of the future—the spade. All through the American war, the superiority of the spade as a warlike weapon was attested. The army that could entrench itself in the shortest space of time was, other things being tolerably equal, certain of victory. The army which assaulted intrenchments was almost invariably defeated. [The development of the breech-loading principle in Europe, has rendered it more than ever a necessity that the hands of the soldiers should be frequently practised in the art of digging and entrenching. The Austrian Commander at Sadowa would have deprived the Prussians of a great part of their superiority, had he only placed his troops behind such ramparts as an American army could have thrown up in a few hours.

The expedition from Mandalay in January last to rediscover or explore the ancient trading route which once connected Burmah with South-west China, has returned to Mandalay with the satisfaction of having accomplished their object. From Bhamo, on the Irawadi, the party travelled through the passes of the Khakyen hills to the Shan States beyond, where a friendly reception was accorded them by the city of Momeim, and they were entertained at the cost of the Panthay Government, which exercised sovereign authority in those parts. Captain Sladen, leader of the expedition, was assured that the king desired commercial intercourse with the English, and that the Shan States, if required, could furnish a hundred thousand mules for transport. The return journey, after such a reception, was a triumph, and people who had looked shyly on the explorers in their outward march were officially friendly as they came back. The population of the countries visited is so numerous that the trade when once opened, will probably become of great importance, with Rangoon as a port of entry. And in addition to the trade, there are interesting discoveries to be made in the botany and zoology of those little-known regions.

A STORY is told of the prevalence of etiquette in the French Navy. A trader of Paris lately took passage at Toulon in a government vessel bound for Cochinchina. When off Messina, he asked of the officer on duty to be allowed access to one of his trunks, in order to get a change of linen. He thoughtlessly neglected, in so doing, to remove his hat. The officer tapped him on the head to remind him of the omission, which the trader resented by slapping the officer's face. He was at once put on a boat and landed at Messina under arrest, thence sent to Marseilles, and again to Toulon, where he was detained for some time before an order for his release could be obtained. He intends to sue the Administration of the Marine for damages, refusing to receive back the passage money which was tendered him.

THE Chilean Government has officially signified its acceptance of the proposition made by our Government for a peace conference with Peru and Bolivia, and professes its readiness to enter upon the deliberations. It insists that during this conference things shall stand in the condition of a truce, and this will probably be consented to by other parties. The conference is to meet in Washington this winter.

FURTHER experiments have been made at Toulon with torpedoes, and it has been decided in case of war that that port shall be strongly defended with these submarine monsters. The French Government, however, thinks that the torpedo subject is one which should be confided to a special corps, and hence a school is to be established at the Isle of Aix, where the mysteries of those engines of destruction will be taught.

GENERAL Sylvanus Thayer, a native and now a resident of Braintree, the first Superintendent of West Point Academy, over which institution he presided for seventeen years, and the builder of West Point—now a hale and hearty veteran of eighty-four—has been portrayed in a bust draped in the military cloak and coat, by the eminent sculptor, Martin Milmore. The work is said, by competent critics, to be an admirable work of art.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

RIFLE AND SABRE.

[We publish the accompanying communication with great pleasure, as we fully recognize the fact that the question discussed is still an open one, on both sides of which much can be said; and no man has a better title to appear in behalf of the *beau sabreur* than our correspondent, whose brilliant services in connection with our Cavalry operations during the late war, entitle him to speak with authority on this subject.—EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I was much surprised to find the editorial entitled "Rifle and Sabre" in your paper of October 31st past. On the principle that a great many wholesome truths may be deduced from false texts I am inclined to believe that volumes of common sense might be written on the sentence, "The day of the sabre is over." What establishes such a statement? Certainly not the fact that Major Gilmore, or General Stuart, or General Fitz Lee, or any one else, did or did not use the sabre in the late war. Let the fault rest where it may, it was not because of any defect in the service that Cavalry was not properly handled by these gentlemen.

As silly as it may appear, I am one of those who insist that the days for the proper and efficient use of the sabre never will be over, and I should feel very sorry for the Cavalry arm of the service, if there were not hundreds of officers and thousands of enlisted men in the Cavalry who agree with me.

Not to engage in an attempt to establish the truth of the book you speak of, which tells of "drawing sabres" and "hand to hand fights," I will venture the general assertion that there is much more truth in the volume, than many civilians, or even officers of Infantry, would imagine. In my experience I have known many a gallant fellow to receive his death in these ridiculed "joyous passages of arms." Nor will I stop here to inquire if the "havoc made in the matchless Old Guard" at Waterloo, had any such effect on Cavalry as you mention. I design to cite, as briefly as possible, some incidents of battle in the late war, which go to prove that, so far from the modern improvements in small-arms being an evidence of the uselessness in future wars of the sabre, rapidity as well as precision of fire, even if they ever went together, are so much the better reasons for "celerity of movements" and "crushing shocks."

The assertion you make that a "compact body of Infantry can empty every saddle in a charging body of Cavalry long before it arrives to where sabres can be used," may be true, with certain conditions fulfilled. The body of Infantry must be very large and very compact; the squadron must be some distance away, and ride slowly, and in order to accommodate itself to the success of the proposition, must not be too large. With all these conditions admitted the statement may be proved. Otherwise, in my opinion, it has no support in fact, and little or none in theory.

No one, I presume, will pretend to assert that the Union Cavalry during the rebellion was what Cavalry should be. It was imperfect in many respects, for very many of the best of reasons, not the least of which was that some Cavalry officers had then the idea which you possess now. True, it was brought much nearer perfection after its thorough organization in '63; but much time had been lost. Unhappily for the Cavalry, and I may say for the country, in the early part of the war, too many persons believed, with General Scott and his successor in command of the Army, that two or three regiments of Cavalry, additional to the regular regiments, would be sufficient for all purposes of the war, which it was asserted would be an "Artillery war." If this opinion was subsequently removed from the too conservative mind of General McClellan, his most ardent admirer will scarcely claim that he knew how to use Cavalry. But worse than this, he would not let others use it. Cavalry on the Peninsula would have been invaluable, properly organized and handled. But sad to say, it was frittered away and converted into parties of couriers, orderlies and guides, utterly ruining the hopes and making sick the hearts of some of the most accomplished, daring and ambitious Cavalry officers the world, Old or New, ever produced.

To General Hooker the Cavalry owes everything. It was under his administration of Army affairs that the Cavalry was properly organized and its glory begun. After this it was an honor to the country, a credit to its officers, and a terror to the enemy. In dozens of battles and combats it met the Rebel Cavalry "hand to hand and sabre to sabre," and never once failed to shed new glory on its standards. I could mention many instances, were it my purpose to enter into details of this character, when Cavalry met Cavalry in the mounted charge and inflicted telling and lasting injuries with the sabre. But this is not the question.

Let us recur to the test of the "deadly small-arm" theory, so far as it was established by precedent in the late war. I presume there is no evidence to be found against the effectiveness of Cavalry, in its lack of prowess in the Wilderness or on the fields of Antietam or Gettysburg. Fair tests of the virtues of Cavalry were the last campaign in the Valley and the closing scenes of the war, from Petersburg to Appomattox. Those who say that in the battles of these campaigns the Cavalry acted only as mounted Infantry or Rifles, simply do not know what they are talking about; be it General Rosser or either or any of the Lees, or who not.

In the Valley, the Cavalry after reconnoitering and skirmishing with Infantry and fighting with Cavalry, had an opportunity on the 19th of September, 1864, at

the battle of Winchester, of giving the death-blow to the theory that the "days of the *beau sabreur* are over." Here, on the Plains of Winchester, with a battle raging in its front, the Cavalry of the "Army of the Middle Military Division" had the first chance to test the question of its effectiveness as an arm in battle compared with that of Cavalry of half a century ago. And right manfully did it accept the offer. After forcing the passage of the Opequan, the First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac formed on the Valley turnpike and moved towards Winchester, on the left flank of Early's Army. Coming within striking distance, this division or parts of it, each not less than a brigade, made five distinct charges on a portion of the enemy's formed Infantry command which had not been before engaged or previously disordered by an Artillery or Infantry fire, (as even in the days of the *beau sabreur*, it was contended it should be) and in each charge took colors or guns and prisoners. This, I repeat, in the face of "a compact body of Infantry" with bayonets fixed and pieces loaded, under a withering fire of small-arms and Artillery. The gallant wounded in that battle will hardly agree with you in your theory—the chivalrous dead killed in their saddles and the hundreds of living who rode into those charges with such glorious success, attest its falsity.

And here, in support of my views, let me relate an incident of this battle, particularly as it is a tribute to the memory of as gallant a cavalier as ever bestrode a horse. General Lowell (then Colonel) commanded a brigade of Cavalry on that eventful day, and during the battle charged in column of squadrons a battery of the enemy in an inclosed earth-work. This battery was in the Infantry lines and was supported by at least three regiments, who had a converging fire in its front. The charge of the chivalrous Lowell was driven back by a destructive fire of small-arms and canister. He deployed his column, charged again, rode down the Infantry supports and took the battery and held it. These were the only guns taken that day and they were in an inclosed work and taken by Cavalry from veteran Infantry.

Again, at the battle of Cedar Creek, where the Cavalry had an open field and a fair fight, charge after charge was made by the Cavalry in the face and on the flanks of organized Infantry; with what glorious results let the record of captures attest.

Does any one say that these and many other instances that might be cited disprove nothing of the theory? And pray why not? History shows that these were almost the only fields where the Cavalry had a showing, for many reasons. In these cases the ground was adapted to the movements of Cavalry, and better than this, the Army commander was capable of using it. The Cavalry on these and other occasions while General Sheridan commanded an army, was not sent off on some tom-fool's errand, as was too often the case under other army commanders.

Yet, I hear you say, admitting all this, ever since those times small-arms have been improved and made more capable of rapid firing. Granted; but where is the experience that tests these very recent inventions? A counter theory might well be originated by reason of these recent improvements in small-arms, and one might very plausibly say, "The day for Infantry as an attacking arm has forever gone," and Cavalry or some other swift-moving force must make all attacks in future. "For," says the theorist, "the Infantry must either remain at a distance and exchange their harmless shots, or the slow-moving body which attacks must be annihilated." But as no army commander would thus seek defeat, Cavalry alone must attack. These theories are all very pretty, and to devise and work them out may tickle the fancy tremendously; but I cannot help thinking that in spite of theories and modern improvements the difference between battles past and battles to come will only be one of duration. Theorists have attacked Cavalry from the day that Epaminondas first mustered his squadrons until the present time, and yet it remains an important arm of the death-dealing and glory-giving service.

To return to the instances of the recent war. The Cavalry, after it had assisted in beating the enemy in the Valley, and finally had destroyed the remnant of Early's Army at Waynesboro', (being mounted in all the engagements) took a part in the capture of Lee's Army, never once dismounting while in battle, save at Five Forks, and then only part of the Cavalry engaged fought on foot; the remainder being mounted during the entire battle made repeated charges on the enemy and together with the dismounted brigades, which quickly regained their horses when the works were taken, pursued the disordered and flying enemy for miles, capturing prisoners and booty. If this is not legitimate Cavalry duty, then an extended experience and some study have failed to instruct me.

Can any one who knows how many mounted charges were made on the flanks of the "Army of Northern Virginia" in its final retreat—who knows how many guns, wagons and prisoners were taken by the Cavalry in these charges, seriously say that "the days of the sabre are over?" Can any one who witnessed the engagement at Sailor's Creek, where the rear guard of the Rebel Army was captured entire—when the Cavalry encircled it with glistening sabres by thousands and drove it into the ranks of the Union Infantry, indorse such a theory? If, Mr. Editor, you had seen the Cavalry mounted and in solid column with sabres drawn, on the flank of the gallant desperate regiments which composed the Army of Northern Virginia at the end of the war, near Appomattox Court-House, and if you had known how bravely and well our troopers rode and how vigorously they struck, you would have guessed then that it was well for the denouement of the "lost cause" that a flag of truce was sent promptly, and you would now hesitate before advancing your theory.

The days of the sabre are not over, and never will be over, except for those who have no love for horses and no faith in steel; and for such the days of the sabre never dawned. The moment Cavalry soldiers believe the theory, it matters not how false it is, the days of the sabre will be over. But as long as men have faith in

their strong right arms and trusty blades—resolute men on horses will continue to be the terror of an enemy who moves on foot, no matter how he may be armed.

CABALLO.

ILL-CONSIDERED GENEROSITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I would bring to your notice a subject that has long been one of wonderment to me, and, too, somewhat vexatious. 'Tis the facility we give to foreign powers to become benefited by our inventive genius. Now, I would by no means oppose the growth of knowledge, the wide spreading of science and art, or of anything calculated to benefit mankind, but I do condemn the custom we have—assisting any and all foreign powers to obtain the benefit of our inventions in warfare. We invent a style of war vessel, superior in many respects to all others; improve in armament, projectiles and fortifications. Do we not do it to give us a superiority over other nations, to be a decided benefit to ourselves in case of war? Such, to me, is the object, yet this very object is frustrated by our own stupidity—plain, practical stupidity and nothing else. We may as well go back to the first principles of warfare, if we politely extend our hand to any investigating committee or engineer, sent from Europe, show him around our Navy-yards, have special experiments, in fact, instruct in all our inventions, so that any nation may adopt, and by that adoption place themselves on an equal footing, thereby causing us to actually lose the superiority we meant to gain. If they obtain the knowledge, well and good, but we should oppose anything or any one who depreciates our labors by giving every facility to gain that knowledge.

AMERICAN.

THE CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Will you permit me to say a few words in regard to a matter which was agitated a great deal the past year and then seemed to be forgotten altogether. I speak of the change of uniform. Now what looks worse than to see an ill-shapen man clothed in the present style of uniform before it is altered. In nine cases out of ten the dress coat does not fit its wearer, and the trousers look as though a coffee sack had been cut up the centre and then sewed together. The head covering, commonly known among the men as the "war hat," is another ill-shaped concern, and there is neither beauty, comfort, nor anything else which could or would make it desirable. And again we have the "dog collar," or stock, a thing ungainly and most extremely uncomfortable in warm weather, but still it has to be worn.

I should think after the report made by the board of surgeons in the early part of last year, that it would be sufficient to make the government change to something more healthy, comfortable and beautiful, than the uniform we have now. They certainly know that the present style was not of any utility, or they would not have reported as they did, and also report or recommend a new style. Dress a soldier in a nice neat suit and he will be prouder of his profession by far than he is now. The clothes which are drawn at this post are of an inferior quality, and do not meet the requirements of the men.

I hope that you will, through the columns of your paper, solicit correspondence on this subject, and that the question will be kept in agitation until the clamor for a change will meet with success at the hands of the authorities.

A SUFFERER.

FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869.

CHRISTMAS IN CAMP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In these degenerate peace days, when all of us citizens of the young Republic are occupied continually in looking after our professions or business, it is a subject of curiosity as to what the soldier does, how do these sabre, cannon and bayonet children of Uncle Samuel occupy themselves, now that their occupation is gone, especially on Christmas days and such like?

With these thoughts in my mind, I accepted a Christmas invitation from my friend Robert Farrell, First Sergeant of Company C, Fifth Cavalry, to visit his company, stationed near Atlanta, Ga., and see how the Cavalry of our Republic celebrated the birth of Christ.

I have always had a great respect for those old Dutch customs that made Christmas truly a day of good things to all mankind, and, as my memory reverts to long years days, when I could barely stand on tip-toe and spit clear of my feet, I recall, with delight, the mysteries of Saint Nicholas, and all the old-time customs so well portrayed by rare old Diedrich. But to my subject. I accepted gratefully the offhand invitation of my friend, the sergeant, and under his kindly protectorate was transported from my usual peaceful surroundings to the bustling camps of the cavalry boys.

As I looked around, on sights familiar in my past, the old war chorus rose to my mind:

Hurrah, boys, for a trooper's life,
Its wild alarms and wilder strife,
Its sabre stroke, its carbine crack,
Its careless ease of bivouac.

Ah! what heart is there that does not throb the quicker in the recollection of those old war days, and yearn again for that life of constant danger and hardship, yet wondrous fascination? How easy to hear once more the wild yell of Southern chivalry and the stern hurrah of Northern horsemen mingling in the deadly strife, and how tame appear the daily pursuits of peaceful life when this flood of memory sweeps over me.

I was going back thus into dreamland when my guardian angel, in the shape of the sergeant, brought me to a tangible present, with a rousing bowl of milk punch, followed by a bouncer of egg-nog, (a trooper's Christmas tonic,) and before my head had ceased spinning from the charge, I was ushered into the company mess-house, and my eyes made fairly to water at the sight of long lines of tables laden with an abundance of Christmas good things—oysters, turkeys, chickens,

roasts of all kinds, flanked by plum pudding, mince pies, cakes, tarts, fruits, etc., hemmed in by tureens of nog and punch, cider, whisky, beer—everything, indeed, that a good trooper heart and stout stomach could desire, and the word was "pitch in boys for Christmas sake."

The mess-house was handsomely decorated with evergreens and quaint cavalry devices, and the men (as fine a company as one could see,) giving three cheers for their generous commander, Major T. E. Maley, and their first sergeant, Robert Farrell—did attack the offerings of Saint Nicholas in a manner to do that worthy old Dutchman's heart good.

Iery mercy, Mr. Editor, from further description, suffice that I tell of four cardinal virtues exhibited.

- 1st. Plenty to eat.
- 2d. Plenty to drink.
- 3d. All doing to others as they would be done by.
- 4th. Peace and good will toward each other and all mankind.

Such was the state of affairs when night slowly, reluctantly lowered its mantle over the scene, and my trooper friends dispersed with a roaring chorus of good will toward every body and everything.

So much for occupation of cavalry in these piping days of peace.

SQUIBBO.

SOME GREAT LIGHT-HOUSES.

"THE Galaxy," for February, will contain a very interesting article on "Light-Houses," from the advance sheet of which we make the following extracts:

The most ancient light-house of which authentic history furnishes an account, is the Pharos of Alexandria. It received its name *Pharos* from the island on which it was built, and the word has become the not uncommon appellation of all similar structures, passing into the French *phare*, and the Spanish *faro*. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of the Ptolemies, nearly three hundred years before Christ, and is described as having been a square tower, of a hard white stone, with a height of three hundred cubits, and a range of three hundred stadia, or about forty miles. Its cost was upward of eight hundred talents.

The architect was Sostratus of Cnidus, and it is related by Lucian that upon the completion of the tower he cut his own name in deep letters upon the stones. Lest, however, this should offend the king, he smeared the inscription over with mortar, upon which, after it had sufficiently hardened, he cut the king's name. While the latter lived the deception lasted to please his vanity, but gradually the mortar crumbled in the lapse of time, until at last it entirely disappeared, and with it of course the inscription which it bore. But the obliteration of this name was the revelation of the architect's, whose memory was thus revived, and whose fame became as enduring as the rock itself. The Pharos of Alexandria stood for some sixteen centuries, but has now entirely disappeared.

Another celebrated light-house of more modern construction, although it is becoming somewhat venerable, is the Tour du Cordouan, situated on an extensive ledge in the Bay of Biscay at the outlet of the Garonne, and about two leagues distant from Bordeaux. It was built by the French architect Louis de Foix, and though commenced in 1584 was not completed until nearly the close of the first decade of the following century. It is especially remarkable for the elegance of its architecture.

The tower proper, having a height of one hundred and fifteen feet, and a diameter at the base of fifty, rises from a circular platform of solid stone one hundred and thirty-five feet in diameter, and sixteen high from the level of the ledge on which it stands. Its interior is divided into three, or more correctly, into four stories, with a cellar and fresh water cistern under all. The first or basement story is divided into two apartments, and appears to have been designed for storage. The next floor above contained the so-called apartments of the king, comprising a vestibule and a grand saloon with side rooms and other conveniences. The third story was occupied by a lofty chapel surmounted by a dome, in which mass was said whenever circumstance permitted the attendance of an officiating priest. This chapel was subsequently adorned with busts of French Kings and of the architect, and with a Latin inscription setting forth an account of the tower. The fourth story was also covered by a dome, and above all was erected the lantern, wherein the light was for a long time produced by an open fire in a large chafing dish. A spiral staircase in the wall afforded communication between the different floors.

The whole structure was exceedingly ornate, and an object of the greatest admiration, when completed. Statues, cornices, pillars and pinnacles lent their embellishments to its exterior, and its apartments, as has been seen already, were adapted for pleasure rather than utility. The keepers' quarters were arranged along the base of the tower upon the outside, protected from the waves by a massive and lofty parapet which encircled the platform at its edge.

In 1717 the lantern was found to be so injured by the heat of the fire, that it was deemed prudent to remove it, and the room below was used in its place. But this lowering of the light so diminished its range, that ten years after a new lantern was constructed, to the ceiling of which an immense reflector, in the shape of an inverted cone, was affixed by its base. This appears to have been the first instance of the introduction of any reflecting apparatus for light-house purposes.

It is an interesting fact also that the first Fresnel lens was placed upon this tower by its inventor in 1823. The patient waiting of the faithful monitor for two hundred and fifty years did not then go unrewarded.

The Eddystone light-house, which may be regarded as the first in the modern series, takes its name from the ledge which it marks, about fourteen miles off Plymouth, in the English Channel. The Eddystone rocks, so called from the eddying currents of which they are the centre, are a group of sharp jagged gneiss ledges, which project above the water at low tide, like so many

grim teeth, ready to craunch their prey. Nothing could wear an appearance more formidably threatening to the navigator than the Eddystone. Lying directly in the track of all channel vessels bound either out or in, they were the remorseless confederates of every storm, and their wrecks might be counted by the score.

As early as 1696, the attention of one Henry Winstanley, a gentleman of the county of Essex, was turned to the question of the possible erection of a light-house on this dangerous reef, and having obtained necessary authority from the government, he undertook the task. Mr. Winstanley possessed a very eccentric genius, the marks of which were exhibited at his residence at Littlebury. It is related, for instance, that on entering a particular room of his house, the visitor would notice an old slipper lying on the floor. Carelessly giving it a kick out of the way, behold the stark figure of a ghost would spring up from beneath, much to his consternation. Whoever sat down in a certain comfortable-looking and inviting chair in another apartment, would suddenly find himself in the vigorous grasp of its arms, which had thrown themselves about him, and from which extrication was possible only through the help of the inventor. There was also a rural seat in an arbor upon the grounds, which was so contrived as to fling the unfortunate individual who presumed to occupy it, plump into the water of a canal which flowed hard by.

These eccentricities were somewhat evident in the tower which Mr. Winstanley designed and built on the Eddystone rocks at the close of the seventeenth century. The vague accounts which are preserved of it, picture it as singularly fantastic in shape and finish; and it only stood for a few years, being carried away in a storm in 1703. The builder, who had gone out to visit it the day before the storm came on, and the keepers, perished in the overthrow. It will interest those who are fond of noting remarkable coincidences, to know that a model of this light-house, which stood in Mr. Winstanley's house in Essex, two hundred miles away, fell to the ground on the very same night, and was broken to pieces.

Another lighthouse, on an improved plan, was immediately built on the same spot, but being largely of wood, was destroyed by fire after standing some fifty years. Thus was prepared the way for that final and permanent structure, which established the fame of its architect, John Smeaton, an engineer, and has served as a model ever since in all undertakings of its kind. It is tower shaped, the bole of an oak serving as its pattern, and stone as its material. The entire height of the masonry is seventy-seven feet, above which rises the lantern. The sides slope by a curved line from the diameter at the base of twenty-six feet, to one immediately under the coping of fifteen feet. The interior is divided into four floors. The first light was exhibited in August, 1759, just three years, nine weeks, and three days from the time that the work was begun. Having now maintained its hold upon the rock for over a century, it may be safely regarded as a permanent structure.

Another noted light-house is that on Bell Rock, an extensive sandstone ledge in the North German Ocean, opposite the Friths of Forth and Tay, and about twelve miles from the Scottish coast. The story runs that certain benevolent abbots on the neighboring mainland once placed a bell upon this treacherous ledge, so arranged as to be rung by the action of the waves. A roving pirate, however, who entertained, for some reason, a grudge against one of the abbots, cut the chains that held the bell, so that it sunk to the bottom. Only one year later this ungodly pirate was driven on this same coast in a merciless gale, and listening in vain for the friendly notes of warning which his own hands had silenced, his vessel was stranded on the rock, and he, with most of his crew, was drowned. The legend is preserved in one of Southey's minor poems, entitled, "Inchcape Rock."

Whether the name Bell Rock has sprung from this legend, or has grown out of the natural resemblance of the cap of the rock to a bell, is yet a disputed point. Be this as it may, there stands the rock, and upon it, since 1810, a noble light-house, the work of Robert Stevenson.

Bell Rock light-house closely resembles the Eddystone, except that it is some twenty-five feet higher, and has a diameter at the base of forty-two feet. The narrative of its construction is of exceeding interest, even though going into most minute details. Three years were occupied in the work, and the cost was about £60,000. On the night of the first exhibition of its light, February 1, 1811, a fearful storm arose, which tested the strength of the structure pretty severely, much to the uneasiness of its inexperienced inmates. On this occasion the waves rose to a height of seventy feet, and the tower vibrated under the shocks very perceptibly.

Another noted light-house is that of Skerryvore, marking a ledge of rocks of that name off the west coast of Scotland. This was built by Allan Stevenson, a son of Robert. It much resembles the Bell Rock structure, except that it is considerably higher, and has twice as many rooms in its interior. Its erection occupied five years, and cost about £80,000.

But the most interesting light-house to American readers, and one, which for importance of location, strength and durability, excellence of workmanship, and difficulties of construction, is probably unsurpassed by any in the world, is that of Minot's Ledge in Massachusetts Bay.

Minot's Ledge is a dangerous reef about one and a half miles off Cohasset, and almost directly in the track of vessels passing between Boston and Southern ports. Any ship attempting to enter Boston harbor, from the northward even, would, with a wind blowing on shore, be in danger of driving upon this ledge, which is uncovered only for a few moments at extreme low tide.

In 1847 the Government at Washington made an appropriation for the erection of a light-house here.

The first light upon this tower was shown in the autumn of 1849, and it stood until swept away, with its keepers, by a terrible gale in 1851.

The work of replacing this ill-fated structure with one of more substantial character, was immediately entered

upon, and the first blow upon the ledge was struck at sunrise, July 1, 1855. This was the commencement of the work of excavating a circular hole in the solid rock, having an uneven bottom, for the purpose of receiving the foundation blocks of the tower. Owing to the very brief periods each day when the rock was bare and accessible to the workmen, the labor of preparing this foundation bed was very slow. Only one hundred and thirty hours of work were done in the six months of 1855, and only one hundred and fifty-seven hours during the whole of the year following; and it was not until July, 1857, that the first stone was laid. Only three had been added to this number at the close of the year. The difficulties of this stage were immense, but ingenuity and perseverance overcame them all. During 1858, six entire courses were laid, and in 1859 twenty-six more, bringing the walls up to, and beyond the first floor. Every block of stone which entered into the structure, and there were in all one thousand and seventy-nine, was cut and dressed at the Government yard on shore, and brought off to the ledge in boats. These blocks were thoroughly dovetailed together, and the several courses fastened to each other by heavy wrought-iron dowels, which is the first complete course, though the third from the bottom of the excavation. These particulars are interesting because in general they are true of the Eddystone, Bell Rock, and Skerryvore light-houses, which have already been described. The principles of construction are much the same in all.

THE BEGINNING OF OUR NAVY.

ONE of our exchanges gives the following reminiscences of the early history of our Navy:

It was toward the latter part of the year 1775 that Congress determined to fit out a naval force to assist in the defence of American Independence. John Paul Jones was appointed on the 23d day of December, 1775, first lieutenant of the *Alfred*, and on board that vessel, before Philadelphia, he hoisted the flag of independent America with his own hands, the first time it was ever displayed. The necessity of enlisting seamen was pressing, and was rendered particularly difficult from the fact that numbers of them, with that patriotism and courage for which they are distinguished, had already enrolled in the Army. It is a fact that the seamen, almost to a man, had entered into the Army before the fleet was set on foot, and that there were four or five thousand seamen in the land service at the time of the organization of the fleet.

On the 13th of December, 1775, Congress directed that thirteen frigates should be built, which were denominated the *Congress*, *Randolph*, *Hancock*, *Washington*, *Trumbull*, *Raleigh*, *Effingham*, *Montgomery*, *Warren*, *Boston*, *Virginia*, *Providence* and *Delaware*. Certain irregularities which caused the failures of one or more expeditions in the early part of the war, arose from the omission of Congress to establish a due gradation of rank among the officers of the Navy. It was not until three months after the Declaration of Independence that the relative rank of officers in the Naval Service was established. On the 10th of October, 1776, it was settled in the following manner, and a vessel assigned to each; James Nicholson, *Virginia*, 28; John Manley, *Hancock*, 32; Hector McNeil, *Boston*, 24; Dudley Saltonstall, *Trumbull*, 28; Nicholas Biddle, *Randolph*, 32; Thomas Thompson, *Raleigh*, 32; John Barry, *Effingham*, 28; Thomas Read, *Washington*, 32; Thomas Grinnell, *Congress*, 28; Charles Alexander, *Delaware*, 24; Lambert Wickes, *Reprisal*, 16; Abraham Whipple, *Providence*, 28; John B. Hopkins, *Warren*, 32; John Hodge, *Montgomery*, 24; William Hallock, *Lexington*, 16; Hoysed Hacker, *Hampden* —; Isaiah Robinson, *Andrew Doria*, 14; John Paul Jones, *Providence*, 13; James Josia, —; Elisha Hinman, *Alfred*, 28; Joseph Olney, *Cabot*, 16; James Robinson, *Sachem*, 10; John Young, *Independence*, 10; Elisha Warner, *Fly*, —; Lieutenant John Baldwin, *Wasp*, 8; Lieutenant Thomas Albertson, *Mosquito*, 4. The uniform of the officers of the Navy had been regulated by the Marine Committee on the 5th of September, 1776. It is thus described in a resolution of the committee:

"Resolved, That the uniform of the officers in the Navy of the United States be as follows: Captain—Blue cloth with red lappels, slash cuff, stand up collar, flat yellow buttons, breeches, red waistcoat with narrow lace; Lieutenant—Blue with red lappels, a round cuff faced, stand-up collar, yellow buttons, blue breeches, red waistcoat plain; Master—Blue with lappels, round cuff, blue breeches, and red waistcoat; Midshipmen—Blue lappelled coat, a round cuff faced with red, stand up collar, with red at the button and button-hole, blue breeches, and red waistcoat."

The national flag was not definitely established until June, 1777. On the 15th of November, 1776, the Congress granted a bounty to the officers and men for the capture of vessels of the enemy; established the relative rank of the officers in the Navy and Army, and fixed the pay of the officers and men in the Navy. The relative rank of officers in the Navy and Army is thus settled: "The rank of the naval officers to be to the rank of officers in the land service as follows: Admiral, as a general; vice-admiral, as a lieutenant-general; rear-admiral, as a major-general; commodore, as a brigadier-general; captain of a ship of forty guns and upward, as a colonel; captain of a ship of twenty to forty guns, as a lieutenant-colonel; captain of a ship of ten to twenty guns, as a major; lieutenant in the Navy, as a captain."

FIRST Lieutenant James W. Shaw, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, has been Court-martialed on charges of embezzlement of public funds and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States, to pay to the United States a fine of one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned for a term of one year." The President has remitted so much of the sentence as relates to imprisonment.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869.

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THE CARBINE AND SABRE.

ELSEWHERE, an accomplished officer, signing himself "CABALLO," aims to controvert the view which we lately took of what we understand to be a decline in the use of the sabre by modern Cavalry. Our position was and is—and we presume that most readers will agree with us—that the breech-loading carbine has become, for ordinary purposes, more than a match for what our correspondent calls the "trusty blade," and accordingly supersede this as the chief weapon of the Cavalry in the late war.

Waiving the question of theory involved in the rapidity and precision of the fire from the best breech-loaders, our correspondent rests his argument for the superior efficiency of the sabre on the historic facts of the last war—though this, we may remark in passing, is not entirely a safe ground for future calculations, at least, since neither our infantry nor the enemy's were armed with the breech-loader.

However, accepting his own ground, we differ entirely from the inferences he would leave to be drawn from the facts he presents. What are these facts? They are, as our readers will see, that in the engagements at Cedar Creek, Winchester, and perhaps some others in the Valley, the Cavalry employed their sabres instead of their carbines, as also in the pursuit of Lee from Richmond until his surrender. These instances are extremely honorable to the Cavalry, though not more so, in our opinion, than the many other brilliant victories which they gained with the carbine. We remain of the opinion that the carbine and not the sabre was the weapon with which the cavalry did its chief execution during the war. Our own understanding of the very battles which "CABALLO" cites (namely, those in the Valley) in support of his theory, has been and is, that even in those, the greatest part of the fighting of the Cavalry on the battle-field was done with the carbine. That there were "passages of arms" as he has it, with the sabre, that sabre-cuts were given and received, that our rank and file in the Cavalry were adroit swordsmen as well as good riders and good soldiers in every respect, we shall not, of course, deny. What we do deny, however, is that their main fighting during the war was done with the sabre; we believe still that the most of it was done with the men dismounted, and armed with the carbine.

That this view of the services of the Cavalry is quite as creditable to their splendid fame as the one which "CABALLO" takes, we need not, of

course, argue. Indeed, we should be sorry to think that the Medical Reports of either the enemy or ourselves, afforded the slightest hint of the services of the Cavalry; for, while these make no distinction between cavalry and the two other arms of the service, they do between gunshot wounds and sabre wounds; and so absolutely insignificant are the latter, that if it were the sabre, as "CABALLO" would imply that did the chief work of the Cavalry on the battle-field, this work would, in that respect, make a very sorry show. It is unnecessary, we presume, to explain that we do not regard the losses received or inflicted as the sole measure of service done in battle; but the other part of the whole measure also tells, in our opinion, against our correspondent's view. He means to assert, of course, (otherwise his argument carries comparatively little weight) that the Cavalry, in the engagements he cites, performed its chief or whole service with the sabre. Granting this, the rare instances of battles which the Cavalry, discarding the carbine, fought through with the sabre, are rarer than those many desperate struggles, in which, dismounted and struggling through bog and thicket they contested inch by inch, all day long, the bloody ground. This is the main record of the Cavalry; and when "CABALLO," with a reproach which seem to us disconnected with the question, as well as undeserved, declares "the chivalrous dead killed in their saddles; and the hundreds of living who rode into those charges" attest the "falsity of our theory," we reply that the thousands of dead cavalymen killed out of their saddles, and the ten thousand who, dismounted, gained such great and decisive victories as Five Forks, attest the falsity of his theory.

Of the instances cited by "CABALLO" of the services rendered by mounted Cavalry in pursuit of a flying enemy, we hardly need to speak, *cetera va sans dire*. We take it for granted, without examples, that, when a battle is over, Cavalry sent to pursue an enemy and harass him by hanging on his flanks will not dismount. And, by the way, we may remark that our correspondent hardly does justice to a broad subject, in ringing the changes on the single phrase "the days of the sabre are over." In its "day," the sabre was the weapon most used by Cavalry: if it so remained during our war, then, as "CABALLO" thinks, its day was not over.

We believe, however, that "CABALLO's" doctrine would be found to differ less from our own, did he not erroneously present the question we raised as being one between the Cavalry and the other arms of the service. Of course, it is nothing of the sort. It is not even a question of selection of Cavalry weapons, since everybody admits that Cavalry have carried and ought to carry and to use both the carbine and the sabre—the question is one of fact on the decline of the use of the sabre, in our recent service. It is a historic inquiry, like that into the alleged successive employment by the Infantry of a breech-loader instead of a muzzle-loader, of a rifle instead of a musket, of a musket instead of a pike. It does not diminish the value of Cavalry that at one time it mainly used battle-axes, at another lances, at another sabres, at another carbines. No writer has contemplated, we think, discarding Cavalry—the mounted force—from the art of war. The only question is, to what arms they themselves most resort—for they have at least two to choose from. Disregarding this distinction, "CABALLO," in recounting the pursuit of LEE by the troops of that ablest of American Cavalry officers, living or dead—General SHERIDAN—remarks: "If this is not legitimate Cavalry duty, then an extended experience and some study have failed to instruct me." Most certainly it is: but we must protest against being put into apparent antagonism with anything so obvious. In the very article upon which this remark is a criticism, we sufficiently guarded against that inference; and as, indeed, we there took pains to sum up our conclusions in the closing paragraph, we shall now quote this entire, as it stands, that its position may be again compared with that attributed to us in the criticism.

But it must not be supposed that because the sabre has seen its best days, that Cavalry is therefore to be tabooed. On the contrary, it proved itself in the late war, especially when directed by such men as Sheridan, a most efficient arm. Cavalry must always be a

large element in a national military establishment. Its mobility is a feature which cannot be spared. Nothing can take its place. For picket, outpost, and patrol duty, for skirmishing, for reconnaissance, for foraging, for covering manoeuvres, for pursuit, and the like duties, it has a sphere of its own. In addition, it now has nearly all the advantages of infantry, by being supplied with the carbine. Thus it will be made manifest that its usefulness, instead of being limited, is augmented. We have changed its mode of operation in pitched battles, but have given it more to do than ever before.

We presume that the reproduction of this passage will sufficiently show that our remarks on the modes of using the Cavalry did not imply that it either has been, or is to be, of no use at all. Those remarks were based on what we have hitherto understood that the necessities of the late war,—the nature of the ground, and so forth, imposed. How much the sabre is employed on the Plains, on open ground, perhaps some of our officers there may be able to inform us. We may add that, as this seems to be an open question, if we have made a mistake regarding the relative use of the carbine and the sabre, we shall be glad to be set right by the historic facts. It is our province and purpose to call out discussion, and to adopt the view which is soundest; we therefore call attention to the spirited letter of "CABALLO."

Mr. EDMUNDS has now reported from the Judiciary Committee his own bill, referred thither before the recess, to "prevent the holding by any person of two offices at the same time"—or in plainer English, to keep Gen. SCHOFIELD or any other competent Army officer from being the next Secretary of War, and Vice-Admiral PORTER or any other naval officer from being the next Secretary of the Navy, and to neutralize and destroy, as far possible, the effect of transferring the Indian Bureau, and putting its "civil" officers under military control.

It strikes us as being somewhat extraordinary for Congress to begin its support of Gen. GRANT's administration by passing laws restricting him in his choice of persons to fill subordinate offices. As he is responsible for the success of that administration, it should seem no more than just to leave him free to appoint such men as he prefers. But to restrict him in that very class of men—namely, the officers of the Army and Navy—with whom he is most acquainted, on whose ability and integrity he can most rely, is certainly extraordinary. But with this view of the case we have little to do: only if that be the way of "supporting" an Administration, we think General GRANT would prefer not to be supported. "Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing."

What we have chiefly to say is that the policy of Mr. EDMUNDS's bill is profoundly unwise, as well as profoundly unjust to the officers of the Army and Navy. We may confidently point to the many instances in which they have been detailed from their professional duties for temporary civil service, as an unvarying record of honesty, integrity, fidelity and capacity. We claim that this record is unmatched by that of any other class of the servants of the Government. To strike at them, under the specious pretence of a general theory of not "holding two offices at once," is a very shabby thing to do. The "civil offices" to which military men can appropriately be called, are very few in number, and it is their superior knowledge of the duties of those stations which induces the appeal to them. We shall not undertake to examine the real objects of this measure, because we do not believe it will pass. The officers of the Army and Navy could manage to survive it; but we should regard Congress as short-sighted if it put itself by law beyond the power of using their services.

We have received a fuller and more accurate account of the project of General B. S. ROBERTS for settling the great Mississippi question. General ROBERTS has already brought his plan to the attention of Congress, and will press it vigorously. The surplus waters of Lake Superior he proposes to drain into Rum River, which discharges itself into the Mississippi twenty miles above the Falls of St. Anthony. This surplus will, in his judgment, make all the Upper Mississippi navigable at all seasons. The surplus waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron he proposes to take from these lakes at Chicago, and through that river to the Illinois River, making the Illinois navigable the year

round. The surplus waters of Lake Erie that discharge themselves over Niagara Falls, he proposes to drain off through Grand River, that heads close to Beaver River, and through Beaver River to take them into the Ohio, making that river always navigable.

The confluence of all those waters in the Mississippi at the mouth of the Ohio, will increase the velocity of the current and its weight of water, and deepen constantly the bed of the streams to its mouth, and in time bore out the sand-bars forming there.

General ROBERTS further proposes, in connection with this plan of hydraulics for the Lakes, a system of waste weirs all along the Mississippi, so far up as it is leveed, so as to waste through them all the flood waters, and discharge them into the low bottom swamps, etc., and in time raise them up by the deposits of the delta sediment borne down from the Yellow Stone, the Nebraska and Arkansas, in their seasons of high water.

Though it is not directly related to the proposal of General ROBERTS, we may mention, in this connection, a project of J. O. NOYES, Esq., of New Orleans, for a ship canal to be cut through from the Mississippi to Lake Borgne, a distance of five and a half miles. The canal will meet the Mississippi about 10 miles below New Orleans. Its advantages will be obvious to any one who examines a map of the Mississippi country. It will shorten the distance from New Orleans to the deep water of the Gulf, about 70 miles. It will enable sea-going vessels, drawing less than 10 or 12 feet, to sail within 15 miles of New Orleans, thus saving 115 miles of towage up and down the river, besides offering various other advantages that will readily occur to any one familiar with the situation of New Orleans and the commerce of the Mississippi River. We see that the project has the endorsement of Brevet Brigadier-General MCALESTER, of the Engineer Corps, of General BEAUREGARD, of Lieutenant J. H. BERRY, of the Revenue Service, and the leading shipping firms of New Orleans.

THE English, in their Maori war in New Zealand have been repeating our "on-to-Richmond" experience on a small scale. Badgered by the newspaper writers, who criticised the caution of their regular officers as timidity, and condemned their prudence as dullness, they sent out an ill-organized and ill-officered force of volunteers to fight the natives, with a result which is thus described in the *Wellington Independent*, a staunch abuser of the regulars:

We have lost some excellent officers and men; we have been thoroughly beaten, and it will take long before our lost prestige is restored in the eyes of the natives. The events following this defeat may be briefly stated. The raw levies became demoralized. Drunkenness and insubordination broke out in the camp, and ultimately it was determined to abandon the outposts, and a large district of country which we formerly held is now in the hands of the enemy, who have destroyed all the redoubts and burned down the houses of the settlers. A large number of the men who had been enlisted for three months, when their time was up, refused to serve any longer.

THE passage, in the House, of the bill introduced by Mr. KELLY, of Pa., providing that from and after its date, in order to secure the further efficiency of the Navy, a civilian may be appointed to fill the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, is one of the most important events of the week in Congress. We have received, and next week shall publish in full, the very interesting debate on the bill just previous to its passage. Mr. KELLY spoke with great force and full intelligence, against the abuses and incompetency which had marked the career of the Steam Bureau. The bill passed by the decisive vote of 97 to 23.

Senator EDMUNDS, who seems determined that military officers shall not have the civil offices, to which politicians claim to have a preemptive right, has devised a substitute to his original bill for the accomplishment of this patriotic end, which, however, is practically to the same purpose. It provides that no person shall have, hold or receive compensation for discharging the duties of two offices at the same time, whether such office be civil or military, and the acceptance of one shall be deemed the resignation of the other.

The Navy Appropriation bill has been reported in the House by Mr. WASHBURN. It proposes considerable reductions from the bill of last year. In the appropriation for the Marine Corps a proviso is inserted that the number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and

privates shall be limited to 1,500 men, and that the officers of the Marine Corps shall be reduced to one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one assistant quartermaster, twelve captains, eighteen first lieutenants, eighteen second lieutenants, and that the sergeants and corporals be reduced two-fifths. The officers to be reduced or mustered out to be determined by lot. The total sum appropriated is \$15,273,673, being a reduction, as compared with last year's bill, of \$2,091,578.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced the Pension Appropriation bill and signalized the occasion by making a terse and careful speech on government economy. The supposed relations between Mr. WASHBURN and General GRANT have attracted special attention to this speech, as foreshadowing the policy of the incoming administration. We are inclined to think, however, that Mr. WASHBURN may represent General GRANT's known views of economy as anyone else might represent them. In regard to the Army and Navy estimates, he said: "Pensions, Indian Department and Army proper, must remain about the same as stated in the estimates. Military Academy we reduce nearly \$50,000 in the estimates. For armory and fortifications \$4,684,200 are asked, and I believe we can get along with \$1,500,000. For harbor and river improvements and public buildings \$8,496,018. In my judgment \$3,000,000 will be as much as Congress would wish to appropriate under both of those heads. For the Naval establishment \$20,993,414 59 are estimated. But in the Navy bill already prepared, this is reduced to about \$16,000,000, which, it is believed, will answer every purpose."

The House Naval Committee reported the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Navy. It provides for twelve Medical Inspectors, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Commodore, assimilated to that of Brigadier-General in the Army; eighteen Medical Directors with the rank of Captain, assimilated to the rank of Colonel, etc.

GENERAL Sherman has received a letter from General Sheridan, dated Fort Cobb, December 19th, noting his arrival there the day previous with General Custer's Seventh Cavalry and ten companies of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, in all, about 1,500 men. General Sheridan spent one day on Custer's battle-field, and found the bodies of Major Elliott and sixteen soldiers; also, the bodies of Mrs. Blinn and child, white captives in the Indian camp. Mrs. Blinn was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out. General Sheridan followed on the trail down the Washita, seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a letter from General Hazen, which declared them to be friendly. Sheridan required the Indians to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered while travelling toward that point that they were sending their families to the Washita mountains. Suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him, he took Satanta and Lone Wolf and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb he would hang them. General Sheridan says: "The Indians now realize for the first time that winter will not compel us to make a truce with them;" and adds that the "Kiowas have been engaged in the war all the time and have been playing fast and loose; that they have attempted to browbeat General Hazen since he came to Fort Cobb, but I will take the starch out of them before I leave them." The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Washita mountains. General Sheridan, after consultation with General Hazen, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. He will send Black Kettle's sister out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and command them to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse to come in, he will carry on war against them in the Washita mountains. He will leave with General Hazen a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Fort Cobb and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow were very severe, but the health of the command was good, two men of the Seventh Cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas company being sick. In a private letter to Gen. Sherman, dated one day later, General Sheridan says the Kiowas are coming in; that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by General Custer, and he has no doubt that the Arapahoes will also come in, surrender, and abide by his terms; after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

By the Atlantic cable we learn that General McMahon, the American Minister to Paraguay, had had a conversation with President Lopez, and had guaranteed full atonement for any outrages upon American citizens.

It so happens that we know about as much concerning "The Galaxy" and its prospects as anybody else, and, therefore, we can say with some sort of authority that it has within the last six months entered upon a career of remarkable prosperity. Its circulation is advancing not only steadily but also very rapidly. It rounds the New Year at a lively pace and is probably now ahead of any of the new magazines, and close upon the heels of the oldest and strongest. Its promises for the coming year seem to us very alluring to intelligent readers. Charles Reade's new story, which is to be commenced in the March number, is of itself enough to ensure thousands of new readers. Mr. Richard Grant White's articles on philological subjects are sure to be good reading. Mr. White is one of those rare creatures in literature—a scholarly and at the same time a readable writer. He knows how to attract to his articles both learned and unlearned. Mr. Eugene Benson, though one very often gets vexed with him, is a brilliant as well as a provocative writer. His series on the great New York Journalists promises to be very noticeable. He commenced in the January number with Mr. W. H. Hurlbut, of the *World*. Now, though Mr. Hurlbut is scarcely known outside of the journalistic profession—"the press gang" irreverent people call it—he is still a writer who enjoys the highest reputation among those who are familiar enough with his style to detect his articles. He is, by the way, a brother of General Hurlbut, formerly of the Volunteer Army. And he it is who is reported to have written (after dinner) the celebrated "Elbows of the Mincio" article in the *New York Times*, with which paper he was formerly connected. Mr. Benson, perhaps, elevates his "Corinthian Hurlbut," as he calls him, to too high a place, but he characterizes him quite correctly. Parke Godwin, of the *Evening Post*, known both as journalist and historian, will be the subject of Mr. Benson's next article. Mr. Godwin is the son-in-law of Mr. William Cullen Bryant, and for many years substantially moulded the editorial columns of the *Evening Post*. It was a work of which any man might be proud. A new story by Mrs. Edwards, entitled "Susan Fielding" is commenced in the January "Galaxy." Two of the most delightful *genre* novels of the last few years, were her "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman" and "Archie Lovell," and the glimpses we have had of the manuscript of forthcoming chapters of "Susan Fielding," convince us that she has even greater capacities as a novelist than the public has yet discovered. It is a noteworthy fact that all our magazines have to go abroad for their best novels. The Army will be interested to know that Colonel T. A. Dodge, of the War Department, will contribute some very interesting sketches. His "Tied Up by the Thumbs," which we copied into the JOURNAL from the December "Galaxy," was one of the best military sketches that has appeared since the war. It seems to have been generally regarded as good reading, for we are constantly finding it adorning the columns of exchange newspapers, not credited, of course, either to "The Galaxy" or to Colonel Dodge. Another exceedingly good writer of military sketches, brought out by "The Galaxy," is Captain J. F. Fitts. His reminiscences of Army experiences smell unmistakably of powder. General Marcy, too, will contribute, during the year, some of his rich stock of amusing stories. Taking it altogether, it seems to us that "The Galaxy" offers a choice and varied literary banquet for the year 1869.

THE Federal Council of Northern Germany has had under consideration a proposition for the drawing up of a complete table of the resources and military advantages of the railroad lines included in the Confederation. With this view a statement is to be compiled every two years, commencing with 1870, in accordance with an official formula, showing the capabilities, in a military point of view, of the existing railways and the branches to be constructed. An interesting work has been written on the subject in German. The Italians are busy organizing a system for turning their lines to the best use, and here engine drivers and stokers are attached to every regiment.

THE Dyer Court-martial reassembles on the 11th of January. The Joint Committee on Ordnance has completed its report upon the failure of heavy guns, with the exception of answers to certain questions propounded to Admiral Dahlgren and General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance. These answers will be received this week, and the report will then be completed, and will be presented to Congress shortly after it reassembles.

THE German journals report that M. Krupp has been in negotiation with the authorities of the town of Essen upon the subject of the noise and shocks caused by his great steam hammers, and that he is about to purchase a very large tract of ground near Cologne, and to remove his works and 5,000 workmen to that place.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending January 4, 1869.)

THE extension of permission to delay granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. A. Crofton, major Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 282, Nov. 25, 1868, from this office, is hereby further extended sixty days.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward, without delay, all disposable recruits at that post to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, where they will be reported to the commanding officer Second U. S. Cavalry, for assignment to his regiment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The telegraphic order of the 28th instant, from this office, authorizing Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, to visit Washington, D. C., after January 1, 1869, on public business, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, will repair to this city and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the detail of Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, captain Second U. S. Artillery, as a member of the Board to retire disabled officers, now in session at San Francisco, California, made by Special Orders No. 283, November 27, 1868, from this office, is hereby continued until the return of Brevet Major-General John H. King, colonel Ninth U. S. Infantry, to duty as a member of the Board, when he will rejoin his proper station.

Wednesday, December 30th.

Orders the discharge of Artificer John T. Hall, Company E, Engineer Battalion, and Musician Hubert Luckner, Company C, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, and the dishonorable discharge of Private Oliver H. Perry, Signal Corps, on the receipt of this order at the place where they may be serving.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Second Lieutenant John T. McMann, First U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to St. Louis, Missouri, and report for examination to Brevet Brigadier-General Graham, President of the Retiring Board convened by Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office.

Captain J. C. Connor, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters while on duty at Austin, Texas, as a member of General Court-martial.

So much of Special Orders No. 305, December 23, 1868, from this office, as relieved Brevet Major Richard P. Strong, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Infantry, from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and directed him to proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Department of the South, is hereby amended so as to take effect January 15, 1869.

Brevet Major Lyman M. Kellogg, captain Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to New York City and report for re-examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board convened by Special Orders No. 258, October 28, 1868, from this office.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd, colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 277, November 19, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended until January 20, 1869.

Thursday, December 31st.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Robert S. Fletcher, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 93, November 23, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

Saturday, January 2d.

Leave of absence for sixty days is hereby granted Brevet Major Thomas H. Hay, first lieutenant Forty-second U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps.)

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Martin, captain Seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 113, December 19, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant C. E. Moore, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 104, December 8, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. H. McMinn, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 98, December 1, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant D. B. Wilson, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 109, December 14, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant C. H. Warrens, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 218, December 9, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended forty days.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Denis Carolin, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 283, November 27, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 104, December 8, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel J. G. Chandler, quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 253, December 8, 1868, from Headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

The telegraphic order of December 31, 1868, from this office, granting Brevet Captain F. C. Von Schirach, first lieutenant Forty-third U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) permission to delay joining his regiment for fifteen days, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay reporting at his station for five days from the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 248, October 16, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted Captain Morgan L. Ogden, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certifi-

cate of disability, to date from December 16, 1868, is hereby granted First Lieutenant C. J. Powers, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

LIFE AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.

FROM the advance sheets of the February "Galaxy" we take the following description of life at Fort Jefferson. The extract we give is from an article entitled "Thirty Months at the Dry Tortugas," written by a soldier of the garrison at the Fort:

In the calm evening it is pleasant from the ramparts to watch the golden sun sink to rest, and just as it touches the edge of the horizon to hear the bugles sound "Retreat," and before the last note of music has died away in space, the placid rest broken for a moment by the thunder of the evening gun; the Stars and Stripes, that have all day long flaunted their glory from the saltport, are run down; the toll of the day, with its petty cares, is over, and some one, as he breaks ranks, indulges in the by no means original exclamation, "another day in for Uncle Sam." The beauty of the setting sun in this climate surpasses anything I have elsewhere seen. Whether it is in reality more beautiful than in other places, or whether, being about the only beautiful thing we really have here, and on that account liable to be over-appreciated, I am unable to determine.

After sunset sometimes, owing, I suppose, to some peculiarity in the waning light, or its reflection, or the position of the clouds, one might easily imagine himself, so placid is the sea, gazing upon some inland lake. The clouds hanging low down and thickly clustered together, form, as it were, a boundary, like the base of a hill. In the distance is Loggerhead Island, with its tall and beautifully-symmetrical light-house, the feeble light just struggling into existence, though momentarily increasing in brilliancy as the pall of darkness deepens. Nearer still is the rugged little island of Bird Key, where our dead rest, the white head-boards yet distinct in the fading light. Alas! since last year's yellow fever they are thickly-crowded together, and mark where the poor young soldiers lie far from their northern homes.

Two schooners run almost every week between the fort and Key West. A steamer also arrives semi-monthly from New Orleans, bringing commissary and other stores. The arrival and departure of these boats with the mails are almost the only incidents that rouse the "inhabitants of the isles" from their usual condition of torpid monotony, relieving the dull routine of drills, roll calls, guard mounts, dress parades, and other military duties. On such occasions there is an eager rush for and anxious waiting at the post-office. There are some who joyously bear off the coveted letters or papers, and others who, scarcely believing that for them there is absolutely nothing, turn away with faces wearing an air of blank disappointment. We have a good library, pretty well stocked with books, and receive also some New York papers, besides other publications; so that in this respect we are very fortunate, isolated as we are from the outer world.

The entrance to the fort is through a handsome, well-built, and massive saltport, immediately inside which is the garrison guard-house. The view, on entering, is, I imagine, to a stranger, rather pleasant. On the right of the entrance is the light-house and residence of the keeper; on either side are cocoanut trees, furnished with a dozen or two large green nuts that never seem to ripen. Trees, green all the year round, and Spanish grass, planted with great care and watchful tenderness, greet the eye quite refreshingly. Underneath the trees, long ranges of shot piled symmetrically and great guns not mounted yet, remind the visitor, should he for a moment be inclined to forget the fact, that he stands within the inclosure of one of the greatest fortresses in the United States. A well kept, hard-cemented walk leads in a straight line from the saltport to the officers' quarters. In the centre of the fort is a miniature garden, nicely railed in, in which tropical fruits and vegetables are supposed to grow. What its actual production for the last two years has been I am unable to state. It is, however, well watered and kept in good order, and makes a nice show to strangers, which is something. Our best water is the rain, which we catch and confine in cisterns. We have also steam machinery in full running order, capable of condensing several thousand gallons per day. Part of the troops, owing to the other buildings being unfinished, are quartered in the upper casemates, which are perfectly airy, pleasant, and constantly whitewashed. The greatest want experienced on the island is that of vegetables. Occasionally we get watermelons, bananas, and pineapples from Cuba, which sell at very extravagant prices; a good head of plain vulgar cabbage, so little esteemed in the outside world, would sell readily for a dollar here. The wonder is that some "live Yankee" does not settle somewhere on the coast of Florida and supply this place and Key West with vegetables, fruit, eggs, and butter. One with a moderate capital and energy would shortly realize a fortune. An attempt was made last summer to establish a garden on Loggerhead, two miles distant from the fort. This island contains about twenty-five acres, the soil consisting altogether of coral sand, covered with cactus; but the idea was abandoned, the labor, expense, and inconvenience attending it being too great a price to pay for any doubtful good to be derived.

We have, as before stated, a good library; we have, also, for those who desire to attend, the occasional services of an Episcopalian chaplain; and we have that which decidedly draws greater crowds than both the chaplain and library together, a very good theatre, gotten up entirely, at very great cost and labor and well supported, by the present battalion. There are performances nearly every week. The plays are sent on from New York, and the dramatic company is kept pretty well informed in theatrical matters. The great difficulty that the managers labor under is the want of female characters, personated by real women. Soldiers do not, as a rule, make good lady characters, and especially here, the face of every man being so well known, their employment in

the female department destroys the illusion of reality so necessary to good playing. A shout of derisive laughter often greets the false woman in expansive crinoline; the awkwardness of the figure and long stride betray the deception. Besides, despite of care, very ridiculous accidents in the dress arrangement will sometimes occur, pins will get out of place, and skirts will fall, betraying the masculine trowsers. For a brief period we had indeed a "real live woman" character; the very pretty and very talented wife of a non-commissioned officer, since promoted to another department, consented to act with the boys. Her acting and deportment were both excellent, and the enthusiasm on such occasions among the audience was unbounded. On the evening previous to her departure a benefit was given her, and a goodly pile of greenbacks raked in.

I have endeavored to give some idea of this out-of-the-world fortress and its surroundings. Strangers landing here for a few hours, no doubt, may indulge in rhapsodies about its beauty, its few cocoanut trees, just like those in pictures that adorn little missionary tracts, its apocryphal banana trees, its luxuriant grass and ever-green foliage; but perhaps if they were doomed to a three years' residence on this barren, broiling, coral island, their ideas would be considerably modified, and a good deal of the rosy tinting bleached out of their pictures.

A DESPERATE ASSAULT.

EVERY-ONE remembers Hood's song of the unfortunate who left his legs in Badajoz's breaches where

A cannon ball took off his legs
And he laid down his arms.

A writer in the London *Engineering* gives the following description of the memorable assault on this place:

One of the most memorable assaults in the Peninsular war was under the immediate direction of General Picton in his part of the assault, when Badajoz, so bravely and skilfully defended by General Phillipon, was carried by the British on the 6th April, 1812. General Picton's division approached on the eastern side, which was covered by the villas, the enceinte being the exterior wall of the castle. When they arrived at the outer bank of the stream the garrison opened fire upon them from a long line of works. The assailants, however, ascended the heights without disorder, and commenced raising their ladders for the ascent against the walls of the castle.

In the words of Sir John Jones: "The opposition to an escalade was most obstinate. The defenders, by means of logs of wood, large stones, loaded shells, etc., which had been ranged along the crest of the parapet, crushed or otherwise severely wounded all those who attempted to raise the foremost ladders; and even after having expended these useful auxiliaries the garrison continued to make a successful resistance by means of a well directed musketry fire on the body of the assailants, and bayoneted down all the brave fellows who first ascended the ladders; but by the persevering and stimulating endeavors of General Picton and the officers of his division, who personally exerted themselves in raising the ladders, and in bringing up fresh men as fast as the foremost fell, an entry was at length forced up one ladder. Thence the resistance slackened, the remaining ladders were quickly reared, the men ascended in rapid succession, bayoneted the defenders, and established themselves in the castle." This was an entrance forced without a breach.

The following we give as a brief and partial sketch of the assault at the breaches: The Light and Fourth divisions commanded by Colonel Burnard and General Colville, were discovered by the garrison on the glacis, who quickly opened a heavy fire upon them. They, however, advanced in good order to the covered way, which they entered at points where the palisades had been destroyed by the besieger's fire. Bags of hay were cast by the sappers into the ditch to lessen its depth. Ladders were slid down the counterscarp by which many descended, while many leaped down upon the bags of hay. The ditch was soon filled with men. At the moment when the living mass had acquired its greatest density, the garrison exploded their fougasses, shells and other explosive inventions, "which they had ranged in incredible numbers along the foot of the breach and in the ditch." The effect was appalling. The destruction was great, but the confusion seemed still greater; in the midst of which the Fourth division—or what remained of it—mounted an unfinished ravelin, which they took for a breach, and mounted in the most determined manner. Having gained the summit, they were soon made sensible of their error by the musketry fire of the parapets of the entire front in the rear of the ravelin. Seeing that their only way to arrive at the breach was by a difficult descent, they hesitated, and began to return the fire of the garrison.

At this crisis the Light division, making the same mistake, and confusion worse confused, joined the Fourth on the summit of the ravelin. The officers of both divisions becoming duly sensible of their position, with much difficulty restored order, spiritedly advanced up the face and flank breaches of the enceinte. But the troops were without formation to give unity of action to their mass. Only the very bravest, who witnessed the gallantry of their officers, followed them. The few who did ascend were met by "an astonishing number of loaded shells from the crest of the parapet, and other combustibles ranged on the face of the breach." Several officers and men, however, reached the summit, and grappled with the *chevaux-de-frise*, of sword blades, in front of the retrenchment, but, being too weak in mass to force them with a rush, they were cut and bayoneted in attempting to remove them. After all that gallantry could do, they were driven by the defenders down the breach with serious loss.

Nothing could exceed the coolness, firmness, and gallantry of the defenders. While some, with their bayonets repelled the assailants, and drove them down the face of the breaches, others rolled down after them shells

and fire barrels with the greatest precision and effect, while the tirailleurs kept up a rapid, ceaseless and effective fire from cuts in the parapets between the points most likely to be assailed. Many gallant efforts, as gallantly repelled, were made to carry the breaches. At length pure exhaustion, on the side of the defence, terminated this memorable test of skill and truest bravery, which has never been surpassed.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The Nation—a paper which is generally correct in its judgment—writes thus intelligently of the Indian difficulty, the Army, and the Indian Bureau:

It will be very difficult to convince the public, by any amount of denunciation of the Army, that the Indians would not gain by the abolition of the Bureau and the transfer of its duties to the War Department; first, because the public is satisfied that the Bureau is a sink of corruption; and, secondly, because it is convinced that, on the whole, the military service is honest. If, as Col. Wynkoop and everybody else seem to think, the first requisite in dealing with the Indians be honesty and fairness, there is not the least probability that these can be secured through the Bureau, in the present state of the civil service; and if we were to acknowledge that nothing would be gained by handing over its business to the Army, we should surrender one of the strongest arguments for Mr. Jenckes's Civil Service Bill, inasmuch as we should admit that trained officials, holding office during good behavior, and promoted for merit or long service, were no more likely to be faithful and efficient than the tag-rag-and-bobtail who are gathered up at the beginning of every Presidential term and thrust into office, in reward for stump-speaking or bill-sticking. We should admit, too, what would be still more unreasonable, that the record of the Army counted for nothing in deciding a question of this kind, and that the extraordinary purity and integrity in the transaction of public business and the handling of public money displayed by several generations of military officers, gave no ground for believing that they might be more safely trusted to take care of the pecuniary interests of wards of the nation than the class of adventurers who now fill the great majority of the offices in the civil service. Of course it would be absurd, as well as unjust, to say that there are no honest Indian agents; but what knaves some of them are, and what a terrible thing it is to have knaves intrusted with the expenditure of large sums of money, and the exercise of a sort of sovereignty over a class like the Indians—too ignorant to know when they are cheated, or to avail themselves of any system of checks, however well contrived—those who are familiar with Indian affairs know only too well. Of course the Army, too, will have its faults in managing Indian affairs. It will probably be too fond of coercion, and over ready to fight rather than to persuade; but these are faults comparatively easy to detect and cure. Massacres cannot be committed in secret, and it must be remembered that soldiers are under a kind of restraint in dealing with Indians, of which civilians know nothing, inasmuch as the former "pay with their persons" for any defects in policy toward the tribes, while the Indian agents are "reporting" in Washington. Such expeditions as Custer's after "Black Kettle" are not those which the most enthusiastic soldier undertakes for pleasure.

THE CRETAN STRUGGLE.

The following letter, which we find in the *New York Evening Post*, was written, we are informed, by an American gentleman who lived for several years in Turkey and Greece. It presents a new view of the Cretan struggle, and one that is deserving of attention:

The world knows that some two years ago a portion of the Cretans rose in insurrection against the authority of the Ottoman government. They undoubtedly made a gallant fight. That armed men who defy Turkish law have existed in the mountains of Crete ever since, is no doubt true. That their military and political status, however, is anything better than that of guerrillas, to speak mildly, cannot be doubted. That their opposition in arms to the Turkish authorities is productive of a great deal of mischief to the landholders, peasants, women and children of Crete, is not to be doubted.

There is a period in a military struggle when the vanquished party should lay down their arms in the interest of non-combatants, of peace and social order. That period, I think, has arrived in Crete. If the accounts of Americans with whom I am in correspondence in Constantinople be correct—and I have every reason to believe in their impartiality—the present unsettled state of Crete is maintained against the wishes and in opposition to the interests of a very large majority of the natives of the island. It looks to me, from this standpoint, that the Cretans themselves, with rare exceptions, long ago gave up the struggle, and desire peace; and thus the present opposition to what I will venture to call (having spent several years in Turkey) the mild rule of the Porte, arises from the interference of blockade-runners, brigands, and other restless spirits of Greece and the adjacent islands. It is said also that since the consolidation of Italy this country has become too hot for the many brigands that formerly infested it, and thus many of them espoused what is called the cause of Crete.

The public is certain of this much, however, that farms remain uncultivated, and that a very large number of the male non-combatants and the women and children of Crete are in exile and living on charity, who would be glad if order should be restored, and in that event would return to their homes. If it be true that the present unsettled condition of Crete is such as we have above described, and if it be true that this unfortunate state of affairs is kept up by parties outside of Crete, and not by the Cretans themselves, then we say that those parties merit public condemnation.

The fact is that Russia desires to possess Constantinople; and thus the government of Greece, and the Greek priests both in Turkey and Greece, are continually intriguing in the interests of Russia, and what they think are the interests of the Greek Church against Turkish rule. We also assert that the agricultural, commercial, and social affairs of Crete would have been settled long ago, but for the unwarrantable misrepresentations and intrigues of those parties.

A residence of several years in the East has taught your correspondent that the Greek race, both in Greece proper and Turkey, is restless, intriguing and seditious, and that little reliance can be placed upon reports that come through them, which are pretty certain to be colored by what the Greek imagines to be his commercial or political interests.

GENERAL HALLECK'S REPORT ON SITKA.

The summary of Major-General Halleck's report, received from Washington, and published by us a month since, contained some errors which it is not too late to correct. The Alaska Indians are estimated by General Halleck at 60,000, and not 15,000, and the white inhabitants at less than 2,000 and not 8,000. His estimate of the total number of Indians in the Division of the Pacific was 130,000, and not 30,000. General Halleck further states that most writers make four general divisions of the natives of Alaska: First, the Koloschians, estimated by the early explorers at 25,000, and by General Halleck now, at 15,000 to 20,000; second, the Kenaians, usually estimated at 25,000; third, the Aleutians, variously estimated at from 4,000 to 10,000; and fourth, the Esquimaux, numbering from 10,000 to 20,000. These are again subdivided into numerous tribes and families, which have been named sometimes from their places of residence or resort, and sometimes from other circumstances or incidents.

The Koloschians are divided into tribes, some of whom are friendly and others hostile. Indians of one of these tribes, the Hydah, who inhabit the southern part of Alexandria (or Prince of Wales) Archipelago, a few years ago captured a trading vessel and murdered the crew, and recently took possession of a vessel—the *Black Diamond*—loaded with coal belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, and stripped her of whatever they desired, but did not injure the crew, who were too weak to offer resistance. Another tribe, the Stikeens, who live on the Stikeen River and the islands near its mouth, although represented as at the present time peaceable, a few years ago captured a trading vessel and murdered the crew. The Kakos, or Kakes, who live on Kuprinoff Island, have long been hostile to the whites, making distant warlike incursions in their canoes. They have several times visited Puget Sound, and, in 1857, murdered the collector of customs at Port Townsend. The Kous, who have several villages on the bays and inlets of Kou Island, between Cape Decision and Prince Frederick's Sound, are represented as generally unfriendly, and will rob and murder whenever they have a good opportunity. They are dangerous only to small unarmed traders. Others of these tribes are also unfriendly. The Kenaians are a proud and fearless race, but are represented as peaceful and well-disposed. The Aleutians are generally kind and well-disposed, and not entirely wanting in industry. By the introduction of schools and churches among these people, the Russians have done much toward reducing them to a state of civilization. The Esquimaux are low in the scale of humanity, and generally harmless, but often treacherous and hostile to small parties of whites. The Koloschians are the only Indians in Alaska with whom any serious difficulties are to be apprehended. Although most of these people now pretend to be friendly, they are all of so treacherous a character that depredations by them may be expected on the first favorable opportunity. Our traders are not likely for some time, to come into direct contact with the Kenaians, and there is very little to apprehend in their intercourse with the Aleutians and Esquimaux.

General Davis expresses the opinion that in order to maintain peace with the powerful tribes of the Koloschians and Kenaians, the establishment of military posts in their country should precede the advance of settlement and trade. Their relations with the military when once established, are almost invariably friendly. They are not cheated or ill-treated by the soldiers, and soon learn to respect the authority of the officers, and the power of a well-armed and well-disciplined command. A firm and just administration has a more important influence over savages than is usually supposed.

Sitka was the only post which, on account of the lateness of the season when the transfer of the Territory was made, we could establish last year. The Indians at this place were, at first, very sullen, and seemed disposed to regard our people with hostility; but, under the firm and decided course pursued toward them by General Davis, they are now friendly and submissive. General Davis selected a site for the new post on the Peninsula of Koutznou on Admiralty Island, which commands the entrance to a large bay. He represented the advantages of this position to be that—

1st. The site is favorable for a military post, and timber is abundant and convenient. 2d. The harbor is safe and commodious, and the anchorage good. 3d. The entrance is narrow and can be easily fortified, so as to make it a harbor of refuge in time of war. 4th. It is easily accessible to vessels entering Chatham Straits from either north or south. 5th. It is directly opposite Peril Straits which lead to Sitka, and is about equidistant from the Kous, Kakes, Takos, and Chilkats—the most powerful and dangerous of the Koloschian tribes; and 6th. The most promising coal veins yet discovered in this country are found in this bay.

As the season is too far advanced to complete the shel-

ters this fall, General Davis proposes to have the garrison winter at Sitka.

In regard to the character of the country General Halleck says, as the result of his personal observation:

Although the soil and climate at Sitka are less favorable than at other posts, the gardens there were very promising, and supplied the messes with radishes, lettuce, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, peas, beans, and other vegetables. The potato crop also gave promise of a fair yield. With improved cultivation, and seeds of acclimated plants and grains, the military posts in Alaska, I am satisfied, will be able to raise all the vegetables they require. Most of the roots and seeds planted this year came from California, and were raised in a dry soil and under a hot sun. Those from Maine or Canada would be more suitable for the climate of Alaska. The growth of the grasses and grains, from seeds sown as an experiment or accidentally scattered, was very luxuriant. Among those I noticed clover, timothy, blue grass, oats, barley, and rye. Although the grains were those of rank growth, the stalks being some five or six feet high and the heads well formed and full (the middle of August,) doubts were expressed whether they would mature. General Davis was also doubtful whether, at Sitka, hay could be cured for a winter's supply, on account of the frequent fogs and showers in August and September. But this difficulty is not so great at the other posts, and I have no doubt that it can be surmounted even at Sitka; if so, it will save the shipment of hay to these posts, which is a large item of expense. The pasture during the summer is good and abundant wherever the timber and underbrush have been removed. Nearly all of Southern Alaska is covered with dense forests of valuable timber, easy of access by vessels, and with abundant water power for saw-mills and other machinery. The underwood is almost tropical in its character and luxuriance of growth.

A work of probable value for the history of the Rebellion has been recently published in Germany entitled "Seven Months in the Rebel States during the North American War." These seven months fell in the year 1863, and the author, a Prussian officer of engineers, joined Lee's army at Fredericksburg, witnessed the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and subsequently at Charleston watched the progress of the siege, having tested the efficiency of the blockade at the same port by running in there on his arrival with a drunken and divided captain and crew. Injustice has, he thinks, been done to the Confederate Army and the cause of the South, to defend which, he declares, is the purpose of his writing. His work also contains observations on purely military matters, such as the clothing and arming of the Confederates, their artillery, tactics—in which he remarks the absence of the square—their marching (80 to 90 steps a minute ordinarily,) camp arrangements and discipline, cavalry, (of which he treats at some length,) fortifications, etc., etc. Of discipline he says that, on the march and in battle, it was of the strictest; in camp it could hardly be said to exist. And he instances the Texans, who, when snow fell in April, pelted indiscriminately with snow-balls every stranger who passed through their camp, whether officer or private.

We publish the following letter, addressed to Brevet Captain O. E. Michaelis, of the U. S. Ordnance Corps, for the information of those who may wish to communicate any information to German readers through the medium of his correspondence. The two journals mentioned are the official organs of the Prussian Army. The address of Captain Michaelis is Detroit Arsenal:

BERLIN, September 28, 1868.

MY DEAR CAPTAIN: The editor of the *Militair-Literatur-Zeitung* would esteem it a great favor if you would have the kindness to correct yourself with this journal as American co-laborer (*Militair-better*). An account of your past military literature, as well as a critical resume of such works as may appear in the future, would be received with especial gratitude. I would, however, suggest that you discuss merely the most important new works, or that you give a general review of American military literature, arranged in certain groups. (Military history, theory and use of arms, fortification, organization, etc.)

As the undersigned is at the same time editor of the *Militair-Wochen-Blatt*, you would put him under additional obligations by also sending from time to time short articles for this journal. (Letters on the status of the Army and Navy, reports of important military experiments and inventions, etc.)

In Europe, and most especially in Prussia, American affairs are studied with ardor, particularly the grand (sic) experiences of the four years' war. Articles on the war have often appeared in the *Militair-Wochen-Blatt*—lately an account of the "Battle of Chancellorsville," and a "Biography of Jackson" will soon appear, founded on the work of John Esten Cooke. With great esteem, yours, BORSTLAU, Colonel and editor of the *Militair-Literatur-Zeitung* and the *Militair-Wochen-Blatt*.

THE Philadelphia Press has a high opinion of the future of that Department of our Military service under the direction of Colonel Myer: "The fires of the Scottish clansmen," it exclaims, "the flags of more modern and refined warfare, have given place to the electric spark. At West Point, Annapolis, and in the field, it has become a part of military education to run out lines of telegraph as the spider does its web, and establish signal communication during the hours of bivouac, so that every part of an army and even armies may speak with each other as though close together. This arm is in its infancy, but the part it is to play will early make of it a giant in proportions."

Those grumblers who are disturbed by the size of our national debt, and alarmed least it should prove too heavy a burden for a corporation of over thirty millions of people, may be reassured by the fact that the policies issued by the Life Insurance Companies of this country represent an amount nearly one-half as large as our entire national debt—eleven hundred and sixty-one million seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six dollars—(\$1,161,729,776). The yearly premiums, out of which these policies must be paid, are contributed by but 401,140 persons.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE SEVENTH AND COMPETITIVE DRILLS.—Colonel Clark's letter is unquestionably written with much ability, and his positions, under some circumstances, would have a great deal to recommend them. But he must remember that the Seventh regiment has for many years held a position of great prominence in the National Guard. Indeed, we may say, without offence, that it has been more conspicuous than that of any other regiment of militia in the whole country. If now the Seventh does not wish to lose that position, and seeks to maintain the sort of *corps d'élite* reputation it has had, it must not shrink from proving its superiority by the actual test of competition. Moreover, as Colonel Clark well knows, the Seventh is not what it once was. Though it is still regarded, of course, as a "crack regiment," yet it has active and ambitious competitors, commanded by experienced officers, and there is not now, as every one knows, the same magic in the name of the "Seventh" that there was five or ten years ago. There are regiments of the National Guard who to-day are not so willing to fall back into the second rank as they were five years ago. Meanwhile, outside of the National Guard itself, there is a feeling that the Seventh is waning in influence—in fact, that it has reached and passed the zenith of its reputation. What this feeling is may be exemplified by a remark made at the Seventh regiment reception, the other night, by a prominent and shrewd editor of one of our daily papers, who looked in on the gay scene for a moment. "The Seventh is making a prodigious effort to regain its old position," he said, "but it can't do it by balls. I suppose this is a recruiting manoeuvre." This remark we do not repeat to endorse its conclusions, or, as our readers will well understand, in any spirit of unfriendliness to the regiment. We repeat it because we are interested in the regiment's maintaining and increasing its efficiency. The Seventh gets many complimentary words; it may be well, therefore, for it to listen to a few of severe criticism; for a little sharp criticism (which it gets rarely) will benefit as much as the profuse flattery (which it gets often) is likely to injure the regiment. It is our knowledge of this prevalent feeling that induces us to think that perhaps Colonel Clark has made a mistake in so positively refusing to put the Seventh in competition with other regiments. It seems to us that the regiment needs something of this kind to revive its comparatively torpid energies. It cannot live on the reputation of the past. It cannot maintain its *esprit de corps* without constantly inciting the interest of its members in their regiment. There is no more healthful, more generally improving occupation for the leisure of a young man than that which membership in a well-drilled, well-officered regiment offers. Its armory is at once a gymnasium, a concert saloon, a drill-room, a school for learning (what American young men need always to learn) subordination to authority, and also a club-room for meeting congenial friends. On this one point alone we might write an essay, but it is outside the purpose of this article—except so far as it effects its general object—which is to enforce on the Seventh, as on all the regiments of the National Guard, the necessity of adopting every means of stimulating the zeal and the emulation of their members, so that they shall improve all the advantages to be gained from membership in them. This is the best way of getting recruits and of keeping the men you already have. The different regiments in the different brigades and divisions and corps of the Army of the Potomac, we may add, did not think it beneath their dignity, or not worth their while, to compete with each other in efficiency in drill. They had serious work in hand (as our National Guard may have some day again), and yet they entered with spirit and enthusiasm into the competitive drills which were introduced during the latter part of the service of the Army of the Potomac. It is our experience of the good effects of these drills in developing *esprit de corps* and stimulating regimental, and company, and individual effort, which has induced us to urge upon the National Guard the adoption of a similar competitive system.

There is one point in which Colonel Clark is right. It is hardly to be expected that any regiment would be willing, like a prize-fighter or a champion billiard-player, to contend for a position which would compel it to contest its championship, when obtained, with any regiment in the country that chose to invite it to an encounter. The terms of the competition should confine its limits, say to the regiments of a division, or perhaps of a brigade. This would meet the objection raised by Colonel Clark, and entirely obviate the danger of frequent, presumptuous, and vexatious challenges.

THE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.—The following is the reply of Colonel Emmons Clark, of the Seventh regiment, to the circular inviting that regiment to a contest for the military championship of the First division:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., New York, Dec. 31, 1868.
To Generals Postley, Burger, and Ward.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your circular of the 23d inst., in which you request, at the earliest possible moment, an answer to the question whether this regiment will enter the contest for the guidon to be awarded by the State Military Association to "the best drilled regiment" in the First division. This request most respectfully declines to engage in any contest of this character, for the following reasons:

1. It distinctly repudiates any desire for any emblem of superiority as compared with the other regiments of the First division. Its officers and members are entirely content to perform their duties as citizen soldiers to the best of their ability, and will spare no reasonable effort to prepare themselves to aid, when called upon by the constituted authorities, in the preservation of municipal order or in defence of the State and the nation. And if in the future, as in the past, this regiment should be successful in securing the approbation of the public by reason of its proficiency in drill, the excellence of its discipline, or its readiness to perform any and every duty, its officers and members will be amply rewarded.

2. All competition of the character proposed is sure to result in general dissatisfaction. To establish this fact it is only necessary to refer to the history of the trials of skill in this city during the past fifty years, to carefully notice the circumstances attending them, and the results. The most recent affair of this kind—the competitive drill during the past summer between a New York company and a company from a neighboring State—is a fair illustration of the results of competition for prizes by military organizations. The vanquished party retired from our borders in disgust, and hurried back charges of unfairness; a considerable portion of the people and the press would have stripped from the victors their laurels, and the accomplished and impartial referee was so loaded with obloquy that he was obliged to incur the dangers (so serious to the professional soldier and unprofessional writer) of a personal defence in the public press. And such, to a greater or less extent, have always been the results of military competition for prizes or the champion-

stances in life, or whose business relations forbid them from performing any military service not required by the by-laws of their company or the laws of the State. To such these military contests are onerous, oppressive, and unjust, and often fatal to their military membership or to their prosperity in business. While the officers of this regiment require of its members a strict performance of the duties which have been voluntarily assumed, they cannot, in honor, ask any additional service for a doubtful purpose.

Any regiment in the City of New York which accepts and retains a badge or emblem of championship as "the best drilled regiment," is in honor bound to defend it against any regiment that may challenge the justness of its claim. Under no circumstances would this regiment place itself in a position which was liable to involve it in frequent conflicts with other regiments, and which would divert the attention of its officers and members from their legitimate military duties or from their usual business pursuits.

In respect to the third paragraph in your circular, which states that "regiments avoiding or declining the contest will, under the circumstances, be considered as disavowing any claim to being the best drilled," allow me to say that it is not certain, because a man declines to be a principal in a duel, that he is a coward; or because he avoids a street or a prize fight that he is deficient in nerve or muscle; and that this regiment, in declining to take part in this contest, neither avows nor disavows its claim to be considered "the best drilled regiment" in the First division.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg leave to assure you that were this regiment to engage in a contest for the championship, three officers could not be selected as referees more acceptable than yourselves, or in whose military capacity, integrity, and honor there could be more implicit reliance for a just and impartial decision.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EMMONS CLARK,
Colonel Com. Seventh Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

THE NATIONAL MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.—We have received the following letter which tells its own story. We very willingly give Captain Finan the benefit of this presentation of the claims of his command in answer to our own expression of opinion on the subject:

BOSTON, December 29, 1868.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In recent issues of the JOURNAL you have taken occasion to protest against the assumption of the national military championship by this command. This protest emanating from so important an authority as you have proved yourself to be entitled to its consideration; but how it can be reconciled to, or sustained by former statements in the JOURNAL, I am unable to perceive. This corps from its infancy has cherished the hope that honorable rivalry would tend to increase its proficiency; hence our unceasing labor in this direction. We have participated in five competitive drills, in four of which we have been unanimously declared victors; the fifth was arranged under many disadvantages, and executed amid confusion and against the wishes of even the men of the company and the remonstrance of its warmest friends. The nature of the drill ground was sufficient cause to warrant this opposition. In this contest a West Point officer, who officiated as referee and in whose selection we had no voice, and who was present by invitation of our opponents, rendered a decision unfavorable to us. It was but natural for you, Mr. Editor, to support this decision, both from the position of the officer and the fact that he was also your choice, notwithstanding the combined press of New York disapproved and censured it; and upon the decision of this officer you built your protest. Let me use your argument: "Of the two drills which the Montgomery Guard have held with outside companies it has won one and lost one. In the first of these contests the captain of the defeated company was manifestly not well instructed in the tactics; and in the second, a West Point officer decided they had lost from a want of conformity to Upton." How inconsistent this must appear, for the implied reason that we win the one, we lose the other. Now I challenge you to name any one particular movement in which we did not conform to Upton. Was there a uniform mistake by us? Name one, and I will name two for it against our opponents. But I will pass from the history of this drill and accept its verdict of defeat that we may speedily dispose of the subject of this communication. After winning the championship of Massachusetts, this corps challenged any company to drill for the championship of the United States. The JOURNAL of the 13th of June hoped some company in New York would accept, and suggested conditions of agreement for the champion drill. This was a recognition by you that the drill was for the championship. Speaking of it subsequently the same recognition was given to it. Company E accepted this challenge, and the flag emblematic of the distinction was awarded them. If New York did not send her best men it was no fault of Company E; they toiled the mark and fought the battle, and are entitled to all the honor they have received. It was the only New York company that did officially accept; and the result of the contest having confided to them the award, I respectfully claim that on the 31st of July they were the champions; but when challenged again by the Montgomery Guards they refused to drill. This refusal is equivalent to a surrender, and upon it we base our claims. The action of Company E in taking certain challenges has no reference to us, of course, and we cannot even hope to be the favored one alluded to by Captain McAfee, "when the nature of the ground will permit," as they have positively refused to have anything to do with us. Now in reply to Captain McAfee's recent vindication of the silence of Company E, I have a few words to say. It is difficult to definitely locate the position of this company. Since July 31st it has received four or five challenges, which have been exclusively responded to. To a Connecticut company they intimate that when they have drawn up a code of regulations for the government of the drill they will entertain challenges, etc. To the Montgomery Guards they say we will have nothing to do with you; and now, after five months have elapsed, they table all challenges. Their modesty in disclaiming the championship is equalled only by the presumption in asserting their superiority now over this command after they have positively refused to prove it. We have been disposed to concede everything in this matter, with the hope of securing another trial; and now that "patience ceases to be a virtue," you will perceive, I hope, no impropriety in venturing the fact that on the 31st of July they were members of other companies of the Twelfth regiment who drilled in the ranks of Company E; their names have been in my possession since. I have withheld this knowledge from the public with the hope that a repetition of it might be detected should we again meet.

A review of the incidents in connection with this affair fortifies our claims and strengthens the conviction that the title now claimed has been honorably and dearly purchased. Considering that you recognized the drill for the championship; that it was awarded to a body of men from the Twelfth regiment; that Company E disclaimed it (very naturally), and say they are not champions, I am inclined to hope you will arrive at a conclusion favorable to the position we have taken. We have resolved to enter into no more competitive drills for the present, and now surrender our title. With many thanks, I am your obedient servant,
B. F. FINAN,
Captain Company I, Ninth regiment M. V. M.

PROMENADE AND RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.—The preparation for this grand event, to take place on Monday evening, the 22d February, at the Academy of Music, are most complete. Two thousand of the two thousand five hundred tickets to be issued have already been sold, although they will not be issued until the 13th inst. Boxes are to be disposed of privately at fixed prices, and those not taken by the regiment will be on sale at the music stores. Tickets can only be procured from the members of the regiment, subscriptions not being taken from any one outside of the regiment. Two dollars is the price of entrance to the Academy on the 22d of next month, and that will admit one only. It remains with the regiment to decide whether they were fortunate or unfortunate in not going to Albany on the 1st inst.; but we think that their non-attendance on the Governor was fortunate—that is, taking into consideration the state of the weather on New Year's day; and the amount saved, financially viewed, will only add to the brilliancy and *clat* of this reception. The invitations for the affair are executed in beautiful style. On the left hand corner is a sergeant, standing at "parade rest" (who to us looks very much like Sergeant Dow); the position is as near perfection as possible. To the right of this figure, amid elegant light scroll work, are the words "Promenade and Reception," oval shape, over which is a handsome monographic combination of the letters A. G. (American Guard), and underneath, is

a scroll, having the words "Seventy-first Infantry N. G. S. N. Y." and "Academy of Music." The coupon is attached to each ticket, and the whole affair of elegant design and execution.

INVITED GUESTS AT BALLS.—There is one little matter, and yet a matter of a good deal of importance, too, to which it is worth while to call the attention of National Guard regiments who propose giving balls this winter. It is as to the reception and entertainment of invited guests. How sparingly or how profusely invitations should be given out, it is for the invitation committees to determine. We should advise that they be (as we believe they are) confined to persons who will lend, by their presence, dignity, attractiveness and *clat* to the affair. We are especially pleased to see officers of the Regular Army and Navy among the invited guests. It is exceedingly desirable, and for the advantage of the National Guard, that the relations between it and the Regular Army should be as intimate as it is possible and in the nature of things for them to be. Moreover, no class of guests add so much to the attractions of a military ball as the regular officers stationed in and about the city. We, of course, do not speak in the interest of these officers, but in that of the National Guard, which, as we have said, would benefit by establishing as frequent intercourse as possible with the Regular service. But when guests are once invited to a ball, if it is expected that they will go away with a favorable impression of the conduct of the affair and the courtesy of its managers, it is requisite that they should be treated with attentive consideration. Of this, we are sorry to say, we have sometimes noticed a lack at our National Guard balls. No invited guest should enter the house without being personally received by a committee appointed for the purpose, and faithful in the performance of their duties as hosts; his name should be announced, and he should be conducted to a special cloak room provided for invited guests, and there courteously looked after. It would seem that a duty so simple and obvious as this would not need to be enforced; but we are sorry to say that we have, on occasions, seen it sadly neglected. Only the other night we encountered a general officer in a cloak-room of a ball, in a dazed state, no one knowing his name, and no one seeming to know exactly what to do with him. And we have sometimes observed invited guests of character and position, in a hopeless hunt for a private cloak-room, unrecognized, unannounced, and uncared for. The National Guard balls are so elegant in all their appointments, and in other respects so carefully managed, that so important a matter as this ought not to continue to be neglected.

DINNER TO GOVERNOR FENTON'S STAFF.—It is gratifying to hear of the pleasant and very cordial relations existing between the retiring staff of Governor Fenton and the incoming staff of Governor Hoffman. On New Year's day this fraternity of feeling expressed itself very happily in a dinner given at the Delavan House, Albany, by the new to the old staff. Several invited guests were present. Among them were Secretary of State Nelson, Attorney-General Champlain, Clerk of the Court of Appeals Perrin, Henry A. Richmond, Esq., of Batavia; Hon. J. R. Fellows, late of Arkansas, now of New York, and several others. In consequence of a recent family bereavement, Adjutant-General Townsend was absent. Inspector-General McQuade presided, and proposed the toasts and introduced the speakers in the happiest style. In response to sentiment^s offered, speeches were made by General Marvin, General Craig, General Palmer, General Morris, General Merritt, General Bissell, Secretary Nelson, Attorney-General Champlain, Hon. E. O. Perrin, General Tweed, Colonel Fellows, and others. All the speeches were in excellent taste and temper. In behalf of Governor Fenton's staff, General Marvin and General Palmer promised their successors all the co-operation it was in their power to give. These expressions were received in the kind spirit in which they were offered, and hearty cheers were alternately given for the retiring, and for the incoming officers. We will add to these expressions of good will and interest in the efficiency of the National Guard, that we shall give to the new officers every aid in our power in developing and improving the military service of the State. Happily there prevails a pretty general state of harmony, and the promise ought to be good for the future.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—One of the young lady admirers of this regiment sends us the following, with a request on behalf of herself and other young ladies that we will "graciously place" the same under obligations by inserting it. We withhold the name of the author, lest the hint contained in the eighth and twelfth lines should lead to such a sudden breaking of ranks, in the rush for precedence, as to completely disorganize the regiment:

"THE LADIES' OWNS."

Hark, listen to the music!
'Tis Gratulla's stirring note;
Quick, hasten, see them coming,
The brave lads on whom we dote.
They look so young and pretty,
In their dress of handsome grey,
That really 'tis no wonder
To their love we can't say nay,
When Cupid shoots his arrow
From those beaus so nobly grand,
Whose manly youth and vigor
We ladies cannot withstand.
And see how fine the feathers
In long, snow-like lines wave,
While bayonets brightly glisten
O'er the serried columns brave.
'Eyes front!' is heard the colonel
As they hasten on their way;
But quick a glance is stolen
To greet our dear belles so gay.
With brightest smiles we'll cheer them,
And their merit give its due,
For ball-room, romp, or battle
Finds our Thirteenth gallants true.
'E'er faithful, always ready,'
Prompt to do or die for us,
While for the nation truly
"PRO PATRIA ARMAMUS."

N. S.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The Veteran Association of this regiment has now been fully organized and its officers elected. The object of the association is to foster an interest in the welfare of the regiment by its ex-members, by social intercourse, and charity to its sick and disabled officers. A meeting will be held at the armory No. 118 West Thirty-second street, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws. The following are the names of the officers of the association: Colonel—ex-Colonel H. P. Martin; Lieutenant-Colonel—ex-Colonel Chas. H. Smith; Senior Major—ex-Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Osgood; Junior Major—ex-Colonel Benjamin L. Trafford; Adjutant—ex-Major D. C. Meschutt; Quartermaster—ex-Quartermaster George W. Roosevelt; Commissary—ex-Captain James T. Sanford; Engineer—ex-Engineer E. A. Quintard; Surgeon—ex-Surgeon Charles McMillen; Assistant Surgeon—ex-Surgeon James E. Reynolds; Paymaster—ex-Paymaster P. R. Wilkins.

The members of this regiment are ordered to assemble for battal-

ion drill, in full fatigue, at 7 1/4 o'clock on the evenings of Wednesday, the 6th and 20th of January, inst., at the arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Field and staff to report to the commandant, non-commissioned staff and first sergeants to the adjutant at same place at 7 1/4 P. M. The class drills will be resumed on and after Monday, 4th inst. Edwin C. Inlay has been elected second lieutenant, with rank from December 3, 1863, vice R. B. Hill, resigned. The following privates have been discharged, their term of service having expired: George W. Cole, Company G; J. Henry Ransom, Company F; J. M. Gustave Bahls, band. Private Chas. J. Romaine, Company E, has been expelled.

BATTERY H, FIRST ARTILLERY.—The regular annual invitation ball of this battery, Captain Karl Klein commanding, took place on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 201 and 203 Bowery. The band of the regiment having been engaged, the dancing progressed to the satisfaction of all. The ball room was not decorated, as it looked better without; still the name, and the name of the commander of the battery, Captain Karl Klein, occupied a prominent space at the head of the hall. A collation having been laid in the committee room, Captain Klein invited his brother officers to partake of it; when speeches and toasts took up about two hours of the time. Among the guests were General Burger, Colonel Teller, Lieutenant-Colonel Delhi, Major O'Grady, Adjutant Wright, Commissary Cone, and Captain Henner, of the First Artillery; also Captain Wisser, First Cavalry; Adjutant Smith, Fifth regiment; Adjutant Gerritson, Ninety-sixth regiment; Captain Bauer, of General Burger's staff, and Major Schlack, of the Newark, N. J. Militia.

THE BALL OF THE NINTH INFANTRY.—The ball of the Ninth regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox commanding, took place on Tuesday evening, January 6th, at the Academy of Music. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather during the day, the night was clear and starlight, although it was rather wet and slushy under foot, which, however, did not diminish the attendance. The scene inside of the Academy was magnificent; the brilliant uniforms of the Militia and the Regular Army and Navy blending with the elegant costumes of the ladies in a manner very pleasing to the eye. The band of a hundred pieces delighted the ear with the most exquisite music, and lent animation to the already brilliant scene. The boxes in the tiers above the floor were well filled with those who enjoyed the music and the sight-seeing more than the dance. On each side of the stage, from the upper boxes, were tastefully hung the six banners of the regiment; and at the extreme end of the stage, in brilliant gas jets, were the words "Ninth Infantry N. G. S. N. Y." and underneath the motto of the regiment, "Ratione aut vi." Scattered among the guests were to be seen the new dress uniforms of the Ninth, probably the most brilliant uniform worn by any regiment in the National Guard; there were also in great abundance the dress coats of all the regiments that have adopted that bill of dress—the Seventh, Seventy-first and Twenty-second; the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh, Brooklyn, and others. Among the officers of the Regular Army present were Major-General McDowell and staff, Brevet Major-General Hartenuff, Major-General Anderson, Brigadier-General Vogdes, Brevet Colonel Hall, Lieutenants Webster, Barber, Capron, Reynolds and Major Taylor, of the First U. S. Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General Wallen, Lieutenant-Colonels Bartlett and Rankin, Majors Quimby and Whitehead, and Lieutenant Gardner, of Governor's Island; Brevet Colonel Piper and Captain Catlin, of West Point; Major-General Tower, Brigadier-Generals Burns and Brown, Surgeon and Brevet Brigadier General Wood, Colonel Jones, Lieutenant-Colonels Perry, Patton and Prince, Captain Thomasson, Brevet Brigadier-General Branton and others. Of the U. S. Navy we noticed Lieutenant-Commander Wiltse, Paymasters J. C. Eldridge and C. H. Eldridge, and others. Of the New York State Militia, Maj.-Gen. Shaler, Brigadier-Generals Varian, Aspinwall and Postley, Colonel's Burt, Ward and Carr, and Lieutenant-Colonels Remmy, Rockafellar, and others; ex-Generals Sandford and Hall; also General Hendrickson and Brevet Colonel Ewen, formerly U. S. Volunteers. The ball was opened a few moments before 10 o'clock by a grand march, in which Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox, the colonel commanding the regiment, led off, with his lady, followed by General Wallen and lady, Generals Anderson, Hall, etc.; and soon after the dancing was commenced. The scene at this moment was exquisite, and those that were fortunate enough to be present and witness it will long remember it. The scene outside of the Academy, owing to the brilliant calcium light which had been erected on Fourteenth street, turning as it were, night into day, was quiet and orderly; the train of carriages extending for blocks, coming and going without confusion, under the perfect police arrangements made by the executive committee.

The supper was laid out in the lower corridor of the Academy, and was furnished by those princes of caterers, Messrs. Ashman and Morton, of the Sinclair House; the tables were artistically arranged; the viands were of the best order; the bill of fare was handsomely engraved with a military insignia, and its contents were suitable for the greatest connoisseurs in the epicurean line. It is due to Captain John W. Davis, the able chairman of the Executive Committee, to say that the arrangements were perfect, with the exception which is noted in another place, and reflected credit on that committee, and resulted in one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

WASHINGTON GREY CAVALRY.—We are pleased to learn that the Greys have at length determined upon a change in uniform, and that the officers, at a special meeting, have adopted a suitable as well as elegant dress. The hat or helmet will be of the pattern of the "Cent Guard" of France, made of yellow metal, fire gilt, trimmings black, white, and grey. Dark blue dress coat with short skirts, grey pantaloons, open on the outer seam half way down below the knee, with broad gold braid trimmings, the cavalry cartouch box and belt having four braids of gold lace. The non-commissioned officers and troopers will, most likely, adopt the uniform now on exhibition at headquarters, which appears to meet the approval of all. The helmet is the same as the officers', with the exception of being made of German silver, heavily plated, and does not weigh more than the regulation hat when trimmed. Grey jackets, with seven rows of silver braid, and shoulder-knots to match; grey pantaloons, open at the seam similar to that of the officers, but trimmed with silver, the cavalry cartouch box and belt having four braids of silver lace, making altogether one of the handsomest uniforms in any service.

In compliance with a resolution of the board of officers, the commandant places at the disposal of this command two gold recruiting medals, one to be awarded to the officer and the other to the non-commissioned officer who shall enlist the largest number of recruits from January 1 until April 1, 1869. The following having been detailed and appointed upon the non-commissioned staff, will be

obeyed and respected accordingly: Lorenzo F. Baker to be sergeant-major; Charles B. Barton to be quartermaster-sergeant; Henry H. Hart to be sergeant standard-bearer; Abraham L. Batterson to be hospital steward; Theodore D. Bunco to be right general guide; Lucas L. Van Allen to be left general guide. A regular meeting of the board of officers will be held at headquarters on the first Monday of every month.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The eighth annual ball of the field music of this regiment was held at the Metropolitan Rooms, Hester street, on New Year's evening, and, although the weather was rather unpropitious for the festivity, the ball was a most happy success. The decorations of the room, under the supervision of the veteran Drum-Major Berchert, were of a most elegant and unique order. The ball opened with a grand march, which was one of the many pleasing incidents of the evening; dancing then commenced with the ever favorite German waltz, and continued with but one intermission, until an order of some thirty-two dances had been finished, about which time Dame Nature craved rest, and the general cry was "I want to go home," according to the programme. The music, under the leadership of Bandmaster Wannemacher, was most excellent, and the supper was suitable for the most fastidious, Lieutenant Burmeister being the caterer, whose name is always a sufficient guarantee in this line. Colonel Meyer and the officers of the Fifth regiment were present, and the affair terminated with many pleasant feelings among the participants.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—At an election held at the armory of this regiment on Monday evening, the 4th inst., Brigadier-General Varian presiding, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. B. Allen was unanimously elected colonel, vice Colonel Le Gal, resigned; and Captain John Guth, major, vice Major Goldschmidt, resigned. This now leaves a vacancy still in the field of this regiment, which will, no doubt, soon be filled by some active officer. Colonel Allen is an excellent officer, who understands thoroughly the duties devolving upon him. Major Guth, we understand, is also an able officer. The regiment, we learn, have succeeded in securing some 350 uniforms of a new pattern. With this new order of things we hope to hear good accounts of the doings of the "Garde de Lafayette."

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN ON THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Governor Hoffman devotes a paragraph of his annual message to the National Guard, saying:

The adjutant-general reports that the National Guard of the State is, in its organization and discipline, in a sound and prosperous condition; that it numbers between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand men, and consists of fifty regiments of infantry; three battalions of infantry; one regiment of artillery; three battalions of artillery; three batteries artillery; three regiments of cavalry; two battalions of cavalry; one squadron of cavalry. The Legislature of 1868 authorized a reduction of the maximum force from fifty thousand to thirty thousand, and during the year forty-nine regiments of infantry and two battalions of artillery have been disbanded. It will be my aim to reduce, as far as possible, the military expenses of the State, without impairing the efficiency of the State National Guard.

We certainly hope the Governor will be able to accomplish what he proposes to himself.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The funeral of Lieutenant H. Morrison, of Company G, Eighth regiment, took place on Tuesday, January 6th, from his late residence, No. 287 Spring street. The remains were accompanied to the grave by his comrades of Company G.

Company A, of this regiment, will hold their annual hop at the regimental armory on Friday evening, February 5th. The tickets are of neat order, and bear the name of Captain Jos. P. Kennedy, and Benj. Beale, Secretary.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—We are requested to state that admission to the annual address before this association, at Steinway Hall, on the evening of 20th inst., will be by ticket. Officers and members of the National Guard desiring tickets, will apply to their regimental commanders for them. They are furnished without charge.

TWELFTH REGIMENT BAND.—This band will give a grand invitation sacred concert at the Fifth regiment armory (Metropolitan Rooms), 158 Hester street, on Sunday next, the 10th inst. Bandmaster J. G. Otto is an efficient leader, and his band always furnishes excellent music.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Lieutenant Fieschl, of this regiment, gave a reception and collation to the officers of the regiment, on Monday evening, the 4th inst., at his residence No. 275 East Ninth street, with music by the Regimental Band. Among the guests were Colonel Brinker, Lieutenant-Colonel Ittner, Major Madden, Major F. Ittner, and C. plains Winter and Kuntz.

FIRST ARTILLERY.—The twenty-fourth annual ball of Battery C, Captain Wm. Schilling commanding, will take place on Monday, January 18, 1869, at the National Assembly Rooms, 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth street.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Since the adoption of a new uniform, recruiting has been progressing quite rapidly in this regiment. Cortland Starr, who was a short time since elected first lieutenant of Company G, of this regiment, has, we understand, been compelled to decline the position on account of business relations.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The regular company drills of Company D, ordered for Tuesday evenings, January 6th and 12th, have been countermanded. Lieutenant Freeland has been ordered to assume command of the drills held on January 4th, 6th and 8th, and Lieutenant Smith, on the 5th and 12th.

THE CHANGES IN THE FIRST DIVISION.—Our new commander-in-chief has taken the bull by the horns, and settled the disturbances created in the First division by the recent orders of Major-General Shaler, by the issue of the following special order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JAN. 1, 1869.

Special Orders No. 1.
Special Orders No. 318, series of 1868, directing the First and Third regiments Cavalry, First division N. G. S. N. Y., to parade, be drilled, and report as infantry; Special Orders No. 319, series of 1868, detaching battalion Washington Greys from the First brigade Cavalry, and ordering it to report direct to the commanding officer of the First division; and Special Orders No. 320, series of 1868, transferring the First regiment Artillery from the Second brigade to the First brigade Cavalry, and directing it to parade on foot and be subject to such instructions as govern the infantry forces of the National Guard, are hereby suspended until further orders.

Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First division N. G. S. N. Y., will promulgate this order.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

THIRD BRIGADE.—We learn, with regret, of the severe loss, by robbery, of Captain Mellen, of the brigade staff. We understand that the loss is estimated at some \$5,000.

OTHER STATES.

Colonel Stephen C. Arnold having resigned his position as colonel of the Mechanics' Rifles, of Providence, R. I., pleasantly signified the event by giving an elegant supper to General Daniels and staff and other Militia officers of the city, on the evening of De-

cember 24th. Colonel Arnold had served in the Militia of the State twenty-eight years previous to this, his regretted retirement.

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JAN. 1, 1869.

General Orders No. 1.

The following-named persons are announced as constituting the staff of his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Brigadier-General Franklin Townsend, adjutant-general.
Brigadier-General James McQuade, inspector-general.
Brigadier-General William M. Tweed, Jr., engineer-in-chief.
Brigadier-General James B. Craig, judge-advocate-general.
Brigadier-General Jacob S. Mosher, surgeon-general.
Brigadier-General C. Fitch Bissell, quartermaster-general.
Brigadier-General George J. Magee, paymaster-general.
Brigadier-General William Seebach, commissary-general of subsistence.
Colonel Robert Lenox Banks, aide-de-camp.
Colonel Walter P. Warren, aide-de-camp.
Colonel J. Townsend Connolly, aide-de-camp.
Colonel William F. Moller, aide-de-camp.
Colonel William Kidd, aide-de-camp.
Colonel Theodore P. Cook, military secretary.
They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.
Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JAN. 4, 1868.

General Orders No. 2.

I, His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, having appointed Brigadier-General William H. Morris commissary-general of ordnance, vice Brigadier-General George W. Palmer, resigned, Brigadier-General Palmer is hereby relieved from duty, and will immediately turn over to Brigadier-General Morris all public property, etc., in his possession.

I, Brigadier-General Jacob S. Mosher, surgeon-general, is hereby detailed for the special duty of taking charge of the Soldiers' Home; and all public property connected with that institution will be turned over to him immediately.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

MUSTER ROLLS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, DEC. 28, 1868.

General Orders No. 30.

The attention of all officers is directed to the necessity of strict compliance with the provisions of General Orders No. 21, current series, regarding the preparation of muster rolls. The above orders comprised minute and explicit directions respecting all points, yet many of the rolls for the last annual muster recently received at this office are very defective and reflect great discredit upon the officers responsible for their preparation and accuracy. Special attention is directed to the following points:

I. To paragraph 9 of General Orders No. 21, that no officers but those recognized by General Orders shall be included on any rolls. There are no such officers as "regimental engineer," "veterinary surgeon," "assistant quartermaster" attached to any staff, and but one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant can be recognized in any company of infantry. The attempt to render the National Guard service ridiculous by foisting upon its superfluous and unauthorized officers must cease.

II. To paragraph 15 of General Orders No. 21, that the names of all men who have died, been dropped, discharged, etc., since the last muster shall be borne at the bottom of the rolls and not in place where they previously stood. Compliance with this regulation is very important, and neglect to do so may engender the suspicion of intentional deceit by overstating the actual strength of the company. Mustering officers should be very particular to detect and correct violations of this regulation before returning rolls to this office.

III. To paragraph 18 of General Orders No. 21, regarding the preparation of the recapitulation. The columns under this head must be invariably and accurately calculated and filled in.

IV. To paragraph 19, regarding property returns. No officer can be accounted competent and worthy who does not make an accurate and complete return of property under his charge, and compliance with the regulations on this point will be strictly enforced. Mustering officers will be held responsible for all such omissions on rolls transmitted by them.

V. Finally it is enjoined upon all officers to carefully study the regulations established by General Orders No. 21, and conform their company records thereto, which if promptly posted will render the proper preparation of muster rolls an easy task. Hereafter the return of incomplete or inaccurate rolls will be considered good cause for ordering the offending officer before an examining board or court-martial.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD READER is informed that Admiral Farragut is a full admiral.

R. G. W.—An application for appointment in the Army should be addressed to the Secretary of War or the Adjutant-General.

SUBSCRIBER.—An officer of the day is certainly entitled to the honors of present arms when he visits the guard before they beat off at retreat.

SERGEANT.—It is customary to require prisoners in the guard-house, or in charge of a sentinel, to salute an officer when he approaches.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—We prefer to face to the right before breaking ranks. This is the English practice, though the custom of coming to a front also prevails in our service.

QUARTERMASTER.—The manual for loading the Springfield breech-loader is given in paragraph 210 Upton's Tactics, and not in paragraph 194.

TENTH CORPS.—We believe the address of General Doubleday is Coleman House, New York. We do not know the address of General Birney.

T. J. G.—The office of the Engineer Corps is Army Building, corner Houston and Greene streets, New York, where you can obtain the information you desire.

OBLIQUE.—When a battalion is marching in line-of-battle, and the colonel gives the command "Right oblique, march," the guide is on the side toward which the battalion is obliquing. See paragraph 509 Upton's Tactics.

AN ANXIOUS FATHER is informed that no publication has yet been made, so far as we are aware, of the names of the nineteen enlisted men who were killed in the battle of Washita. We shall endeavor to obtain the names, and will publish them as soon as received.

"C."—The proper station of the corporals of an infantry company in two ranks is in the front rank according to height, with the tallest corporal on the right and the shortest on the left. You are mistaken in asserting that the corporals are intended as guides in the march by fours.

FORT RENO.—It would be a difficult matter to make a transfer between the Army and the Marine Corps, though we recall one instance in which an officer of the Marine Corps was transferred to the Army, but he was a graduate of West Point. It would have to be done without prejudice to the interests of any one, and would require the consent of both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

If honest and candid Englishmen, who have studied the question, will admit that England was deeply to blame during the war, honest and candid Americans ought to admit on their side that there were many excuses for her that at the time they could not see. We did not at first believe, generally, that the war was a war of slavery, because that issue was not broadly put, and the Southern leaders, who had prepared the mind of Europe as secretly and as carefully as they had matured the rebellion at home, successfully disguised the real issue. We believed that the South loved us and the North hated us, whereas the abuse of England of which we read in American papers was generally of Southern inspiration, and in the North there was at the time a feeling of friendliness toward us greater perhaps than had existed at any previous period, or is likely to exist again. We had all the sympathy for the weaker side, which is natural to all men, especially of the Anglo-Saxon race, irrespectively of the cause of quarrel; and that naturally again was increased by the early successes of the South, which we attributed rather to superior "pluck" than to the real cause—the secret training that had prepared their army. We believed that the North fought their battles by mercenaries; and, even now, it is a surprise to the English visitor to find that, almost without exception, every man whom he meets in the North fought in the war. The Southerners were to us "the aristocracy" of America, and so in one sense they were: aristocrats of the most complete kind, owning not only their lands, but the lives upon them. And we did not stop to inquire what was the source of that aristocracy, or see how utterly, setting "negrophillism" aside, this unlimited power over life and limb must degrade and demoralize the ruling race. Add to this, the natural, if unacknowledged feeling, that America was too powerful, and that in her weakness lay our strength—which is, after all, but a paraphrase of the wholesome doctrine of the balance of power—and there is cause enough shown why many who half understood American questions, far more the large majority who did not understand them at all, any more than they understand the politics of our own colonies, should talk and act as they did.

But just as the mass of Englishmen could not see deeply enough into the question then, so now the mass of Americans cannot be expected to make such excuses as these. All they know is, that when the war first broke out, they confidently looked to England for sympathy, and met only with taunts and with avowed enmity. Hence the bitterness which is still so terribly strong. And the worst of it is, that as we misunderstood each other before, so are we doing at this moment. The very community of language which makes us, individually, the best of friends, is a fruitful source of national difference. We both laugh at "Mossoo's" mistakes about us, because he makes them in French; but we think that mistakes made in English can arise from malice preposse only. We half understand each other, and only half. The Americans (at all events the dominant party) are at this moment chafing at our reception of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who is doing a world of mischief under the guise of good. They think him a Democrat and a Southern sympathizer, and believe that we are applauding him in that capacity, whereas we are really cheering, partly because we look upon him as the herald of peace and good will, partly on the principle on which Englishmen cheer whenever they get a chance, "Who is Garibaldi?" was asked of a sturdy working-class Briton, who was shouting with a will when the Italian hero passed through London. "Well, he comes from over the water." "But who is he—the Pope?" "No, he ain't exactly the Pope." "What is he then?" "I don't rightly know; he's one of them beggars." No American would cheer on such easy terms, and doesn't believe that we do. Take another case. Many Americans whom I met were very angry because they saw that Jeff Davis was staying with Lord Somebody, (the halo which surrounds a Lord here is increased on the other side of the Atlantic by the additional element of mystery), and thought this a great proof of Southern sympathy on the part of England.

—Correspondent Vanity Fair.

The *Detroit Post*, in an article under the heading of "General Sheridan and the Indian Ring," says in reference to the stories of the innocent character of Black Kettle and his band:

General Sheridan, being in the field, has not heard any of these stories. But he goes on writing and sending home reports that scatter the lies of the "ring" in every direction, as terribly as though he knew precisely

what was being said behind his back. In his first report he distinctly declared that the Indians attacked, especially Black Kettle's band, were the particular Indians who began this war, and committed the terrible atrocities upon white women and children, last summer and fall. He also related finding white children and women held as captives in the camp of Black Kettle, part of whom the squaws of Black Kettle's band deliberately murdered, to prevent our troops from rescuing them alive; for, if rescued alive, they might reveal some terrible truths concerning the "friendly" acts of the savages.

We are a little curious to see what fresh lies the "ring" will invent to oppose the effect of these startling revelations. Will Agent Wynkoop still insist that Black Kettle and his band were "friendly"? Will Agent Manypenny write another letter to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, insisting that Sheridan is a mere butcher, and Sherman a rascal who ought to be court-martialed? Will the "ring" still insist that the United States ought to feed, and arm, and clothe, these "friendly" Indians, who go to United States forts and draw rations to furnish their war parties to hunt for white scalps? General Sheridan says the Plains are full of game, and that it is needless to feed the Indians at all. Now, have the cunning savages deceived the Agents, so as to make them really believe the United States ought to furnish food, blankets, guns, and other articles, to the savages; or have the agents all along been lying, because they and the "ring" have been making money out of this Indian gift system?

THE *Detroit Post* reports the death, in that city, on the 26th of December, of the widow of Major Henry B. Brevoort, and gives the following facts in regard to her history:

Catherine Navarre Brevoort was the daughter of Robert Navarre, the widow of Major Henry B. Brevoort, and the mother of John V. Brevoort, Esq., Mrs. Charles L. Bristol, of this city, and Elias Brevoort, of New Mexico. She was born, was married, and has died in the same house, now over a century old, the present residence of Mr. Bristol. His ancestors were officers under the French, when that government first established a colony at Detroit, and were the lineal descendants of Henry IV. of France. She has spent a long life in this community; has seen strange changes in government and society, and almost three generations have passed away during her life. Her near relative, General Alexander Macomb, was a soldier whose name is inseparably connected with the history of the United States; her father was one of the pioneers of this country, and her husband—an officer in the United States Army—passed a long and eventful life in the service, among other things, participating in Perry's victory, as a volunteer, in command of the marines. In the death of this estimable lady, the past has lost a representative among us, and the present a tie which seemed to bind us to the stirring times in which our immediate ancestors lived. Her remains will be deposited in Elmwood, by the side of her husband, in accordance with her own most earnest request just before her death.

"GENTLEMEN," said a candidate in the Far West, after having given his sentiments on the "Constitution," the "Monroe Doctrine," and such like topics—"gentlemen," and he put his hand on the region of his heart, "these are my sentiments—the sentiments, gentlemen, of a honest man—aye, a honest politician—but, gentlemen and fellow citizens, if they don't suit you they can be altered!"

A RECENT insurance case before the Marine Court at Copenhagen, Denmark, turned upon the question whether the Confederate privateers were engaged in lawful war or whether their acts were acts of piracy. The court decided that they were pirates, and defended that decision in a very able and forcible manner. The decision is a very interesting one as coming from a foreign tribunal, and in a case between two of its own citizens where there could be no partiality.

THE Treasury Department, for several years, has received from time to time, through the mails and by express, transmissions of old Continental scrip, in various sums, from different parts of the country, with requests to redeem it in lawful money. The last request of this kind was from C. W. Kautz of Quincy, Ill., who inclosed a \$50 note. Treasurer Spinner, to-day returned the paper, with the following letter:

By the Act of Congress passed August 4,

1790, the Continental currency was receivable at the Treasury until September 1, 1791, at the rate of \$100 in said currency for \$1 in specie. This privilege by the act of May 8, 1792, was extended to March 7, 1793, since which date there has been no law permitting its redemption.

CAPTAIN Christie of the British barque *Euphrosine*, reports that when, on October 9th, in latitude 26 36 south, longitude 52 32 east, he encountered terrific storms, and a most extraordinary condition of the sea, indicating a submarine earthquake.

J. WASHBURN, of Worcester, Mass., who some time since thought of erecting a free hospital for the poor of that city as a memorial of his two deceased daughters, now proposes to give the site and \$20,000 toward a soldiers' memorial hospital, which shall also contain a hall for relics, battle-flags, etc.

WE are pleased to learn that Messrs. Baker & McKenney, of 141 Grand street, this city, furnished the entire outfit, except the clothing, for the new staff of the governor elect of this State.

THE following is an extract from a private letter written by the Proprietors of the Plantation Bitters:

"We had no conception of the wide-spread suffering which exists, or of the almost infallible cures produced by the PLANTATION BITTERS, when we first commenced offering them for sale. We now find that every house has a weak child, an ailing parent, or debilitated aged member, who needs this Tonic. Our Laboratory has grown from a single room to an immense building, and our sales from a few bottles to many hundred dozens per day, and we are glad to know that they have done you so much good."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.—\$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

ROWLAND—ENGLE.—On the 24th ultimo, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN H. ROWLAND, United States Navy, to MARY, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Frederick Engle, United States Navy.

MICHAELIS—WOODBRIDGE.—In Detroit, Tuesday evening, December 29th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, M. W. Field, Esq., by the Rt. Rev. Samuel A. McCosky, D. D., D. C. L., Oxon., Brevet Captain O. E. MICHAELIS, Ordnance Corps U. S. Army, to KATE KERCHER, daughter of the late Major Francis Woodbridge, Second U. S. Artillery.

DIED.

CHASE.—At Omaha Barracks, Omaha, Nev., Geo. NASSON CHASE, aged 3 months and 26 days, only child of Lieutenant C. Chase, Third Artillery, and his wife, Ida W.

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Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on the thirtieth day of January, 1869, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri River and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson or other designated points on the Missouri River eastward to present Posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4, shall not exceed Ten Million pounds (10,000,000 lb.). Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1869 and ending March 31, 1870.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to and entered upon, the contract will be accepted and properly performed, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

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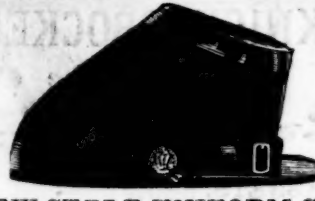
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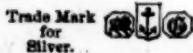
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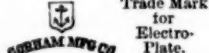
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